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TREAKSTON'S
SCARBOROUGH
GUIDE.

THE
CITY OF
CARBONDALE.

PLAN OF



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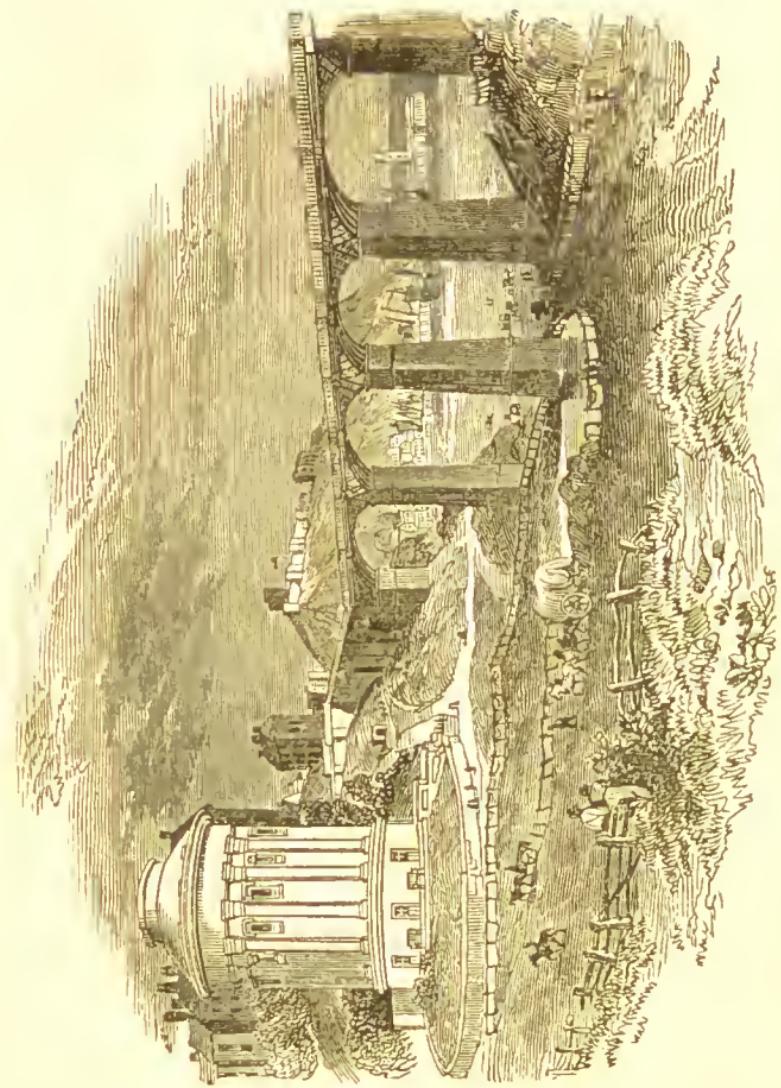
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CLIFF BRIDGE AND MUSEUM.

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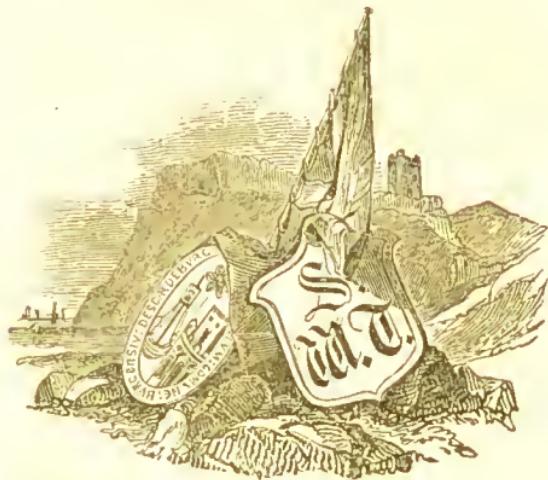
THEAKSTON'S
GUIDE TO SCARBOROUGH:
COMPRISING
A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ANTIQUITIES,
NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, AND ROMANTIC SCENERY OF
THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

—o—

Third Edition,

ILLUSTRATED WITH THIRTY-EIGHT ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

—o—



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SCARBOROUGH:

PRINTED BY

S. W. THEAKSTON, SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.



TO

WILLIAM TRAVIS, Esq., M.D., &c.,

THIS LITTLE VOLUME

IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED, AS AN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF HIS KIND ASSISTANCE,

ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS,

WITH THE MOST LIVELY SENTIMENTS OF RESPECT,

BY HIS HUMBLE SERVANT,

The Publisher.

P R E F A C E.

The rank which Seaborough now holds as a Watering-Place, the various improvements which have been aecomplished, and the interest connected with many places in the town and neighbourhood, render a *Guide*, to whatever is remarkable or interesting, an indispendible requisite to the increasing number of individuals who resort here for health or pleasure.

The readers are indebted to DR. TRAVIS, DR. MURRAY, and W. BEAN, Esq., for communications in those departments of natural history in which they are known so greatly to exel.

The rapid sale of the first edition of this little work induced the Publisher to associate an additional variety of Pictorial Illustrations, with an enlarged quantity of letter-press, and as no expense has been spared to render it both useful and interesting, there is no doubt this *brochure* will receive that favour and support, which are generally afforded to endeavours so well intended.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH.

"Hail Scarbro', hail! whose castled steep
Frowns on the agitated deep—
Who, when old Ocean storms thy shores,
And loud and wild the tempests roar—
When thunders roll and lightnings fly
In vivid terrors through the sky,
Opposeth with delated form,
The billows' rage the angry storm."

HE early history of towns, like that of nations is frequently veiled in the deepest obscurity. Beyond a certain line all is dark and every attempt to discover the origin, frequently, only makes the darkness more visible. Of the foundation of Scarborough we can give the reader no account, because there exists no record nor tradition. That it was a Roman station is highly probable, but it is only presumptive evidence which can be adduced in support of the opinion. The direct road from Burlington to Whitby, stations admitted by nearly all our antiquaries to have been occupied by the

Romans, ran through this part; and it seems all but impossible that the coast could be fully defended without the occupancy of this place. Some suppose traces, also, of a military road have been found, a few years ago in Seamer lane. The evidence is more clear and satisfactory that it was a town of some note before the Conquest. This is found not only in the name, which is certainly Saxon, from *Scar*, a rock, and *Burg*, a fortified place, but it is mentioned by a Northern historian, of considerable celebrity, when illustrating the invasion of this country by the Danes, in the 9th and 10th centuries. Thorkelin thus refers to it :—

“ Towards the end of the reign of Adalbright, king of Northumberland, an army of Danes under Knut and Harold, sons of Gorm, invading England subdued a great part of this province; upon which Adalbright, meeting the enemy and fighting a battle at Clifland or Cleveland, in the north, routed the Danes with great slaughter. But soon after, the Danes leading their forces to *Scardaborga*, fought and obtained the victory; then marched to York, they subdued the inhabitants, and passed some time in peace.”¹ And

¹ This occurred in the 10th century, as Gorm died in the year 930.

also M. Thierry, in his interesting history of the Norman conquest, describes the locality of the *old town* so graphically, that it cannot be mistaken. “They (*i. e.* the king of Norway, his son, &c.) then coasted along the eastern side of Scotland, and there they met Tostig and his vessels. They sailed together, and as they passed along, attacked the port of Scarborough. Finding the inhabitants disposed to make an obstinate resistance, they made themselves masters of a rock which overlooked the town: on this they heaped up an enormous pile of trunks and branches of trees, with stubble thrown between, which they set fire to, and rolled down upon the houses: then favored by the conflagration, they forced the gates and plundered the town.”¹ This event occurred about two months before the Norman conquest, 1066.

These and the subsequent ravages of the Northmen, and the desolating policy of William the Conqueror, may account for the omission of Scarborough in the survey of the kingdom, which was undertaken at his command.² The village of Walsgrave and hamlet of Northstead or Peaschholm, appear in the record, but not

¹ Thierry's Hist. of Norman Conquests, Vol 1, book iii, p. 272.

² Doomsday Book.

Scarborough. It again emerges from obscurity about 1136, when the building of the Castle was commenced by William Earl of Albermarle, and was rebuilt and completed in 1170, by Henry II.

In 1181 a charter of enfranchisement was granted to the town by Henry II, who also gave the privilege of holding a market.

In 1262 a patent was granted by Henry III, for making a new port.

About 1301, *two* ships were furnished, manned and armed, in obedience to a summons of Edward I, to aid him in his expedition against the Seots, whilst Hull was called upon to supply the state with only *one*. From various occurrences and facts, incidentally mentioned in some ancient records, it is certain that the town increased in wealth, and extended itself much beyond its original bounds, and the distinction of the *old* and *new* borough,¹ existed in 1356 or earlier; but it is not until two centuries later, that we meet with any topographieal description of it. Leland thus writes of it in 1534:—

“Seardeburg Toune, though it be privilegid, yet it semith to be yn Pickering Lithe, for the Castelle of Seardeburgh is eountid of the juris-

¹ A line drawn North and South of the Cross, appears nearly to draw the boundary.

diction of Pickering, and the shore from Scardeburgh to the very point of Philaw-bridge¹ by the Se about a vj miles from Scardeburgh towards Bridlington is of Pickering Lithe jurisdiction. Scardeburgh, where it is not defended by the Warth and the Se is waulled a little with ston, but most with ditches and walles of yerth. In the toune to enter by land be but two gates; Newburg gate, meately good, and Aldeburg gate,² very base. The toune standith, hole³ on a slaty cliffe; and shoith very fair to the Sc side. Ther is but one Paroche Chirch,⁴ in the Toune of our Lady, joyning almost to the Castelle; it is very fair and isled on the side, and crosse isled, and hath ancient Towers for belles with Pyramids on them; whereof two Towers be at the west end of the Chirch, and one in the middle of the cross isle. There is a great Chapelle⁵ by side of Newborow Gate.

“There were yn the Toune three howsis of Freres, Grey, Black, and White.

“At the South Est point of Searburg Toun,

¹ Filey Bridge.

² When the road near Aubrough Gate was widened, in 1806, the foundation of a Bastion or watch-tower, of twelve feet diameter was discovered on each side of the gate.

³ Wholly.

⁴ St Mary's

⁵ St. Thomas.

by the shore, is a bulwark, now in ruine by the Se rage, made by Richard the Third, that lay awhile at Scardeburgh Castelle, and besides began to waul a pece of the Toune, *quadrato saxo*.¹

"There commith by South Est of the Bulwark a rill of fresch water,² and so goith into the Se.

"I heard there of an old mariner, that Henry the First gave grete privilege to the Toune of Scardeburgh.

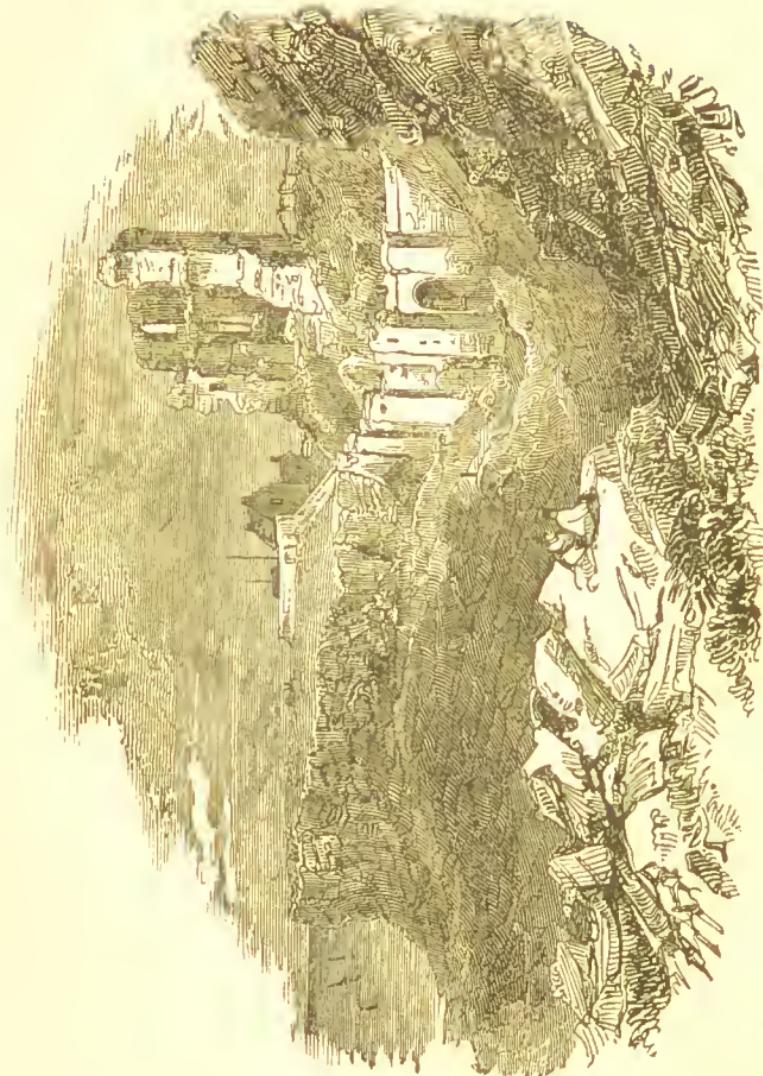
"The Peere whereby socour is made for shippes is now sore deeyaid, and that almost in the middle of it."

The situation of the modern town is very romantie, rising like an amphitheatre from the shore, in the recesses of a wide and beautiful bay, and its prospect is at once rich, varied, and extensive. The waters of the German ocean roll their billows nearly to the foundation of some of the streets, and in eases of a very high tide, or a storm, several of the houses have been inundated to a considerable height. Scarborough is in lat. 54. 21. N. and long. 0. 28. W. For a more general detail we refer our readers to the last edition of Hinderwell's History of the town.

¹ Squared Stone—This wall extended from the north end of Awbrough Street to Tanner Street and was taken down in 1817.

² The Mill beck.





SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

THE CASTLE.

“Since first by Albermarle its crest
In war’s accoutrements was drest,
How many a gallant corse unblest
Has bleach’d its walls around!
For stormy have its fortunes been;
And, oft of battle-broils the scene,
It bears upon its time-worn mein
The deep-indentured wound.”

This lofty and venerable pile of ruins, which forms such an object of attraction to all who visit the town, was begun to be built in the reign of Stephen, about the year 1136. The founder was William le Gros, Earl of Albermarle and Holderness, and subsequently created *Earl of Yorkshire*. He was of Norman extraction, and nearly akin to the Royal family, being the grandson of the niece¹ of the Conqueror. One of the earliest accounts of this structure, occurs in the History of William of Newburg.

He says it is “a rock of wonderful height and bigness, and inaccessible by reason of steep

¹ The historian of Scarborough, after Camden, styles this personage, the sister of William, but T. Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A., has satisfactorily shewn that she was niece to the Conqueror.

craggs almost on every side, stands into the sea, which quite surrounds it, but in one place, where a narrow slip of land gives access to it on the west. It has on the top a pleasant plain, grassy and spaeious, of about sixty aeres¹ or upward, and a little well of fresh water springing from a roek in it. In the very entry, whieh puts one to some pains to get up, stands a stately tower, and beneath the entry the city begins, spreading its two sides south and north, and carrying its front westward, where it is fortified with a wall: but on the east is feneed by that roek where the eastle stands; and lastly on both sides by the sea. William surnamed le Gros, Earl of Albermarle and Holderness, observed this plaee to be fitly situated for building a castle on, inereased the natural strength of it by a very eostly work, having enelosed all the plain upon the roek with a wall, and built a tower in the entrance. But this being deeayed and fallen, king Henry the II commanded a great and brave eastle to be

¹ The present area of the Castle-yard is no more than seventeen aeres, ten perches. The roek on whieh the Cas-tle is built has wasted away, during the course of ages; but there may probably be some mistake in Newburg's aecount respecting the quantity of land, as the ancient aecounts of aeres are very incorreet. The ancient were probably larger than the modern aeres, and it is very probable that the word sexaginta has crept in for sexdeem.

built upon the same spot. For he had now reduced the nobility of England, who during the loose reign of king Stephen, had impaired the revenues of the crown; but especially this William of Albemarle, who lorded it over all these parts, and kept this place as his own.”¹

To some of our readers it may be interesting to compare with this the account furnished by one who probably inspected it more than 400 years after. Leland thus writes:—

“At the est end of the toun, on the one poynt on the bosom of the Se, where the Harborow for shippes is, stondeth an exceeding goodly larg and stronge Castelle on a stepe rok, having but one way by the stepe slaty crag to cum to it. And or ever a man can entre *aream Castelli* there be two toures, and betwixt eehe of them a Drawbridg, having stepe roks on eche side of them. In the first court is the Arx and three toures on a row, and then yoineth a wall to them, as an arm down from the first courte to the poynte of the Se cliffe, conteining in it vj toures whereof the second is square, and full of longgings (lodgings) and is called the Queen’s Toure or longging.”

¹ See Bp. Gibson’s Camden, vol. II. chap. iii.

"Within the first Area is a great Grene, eon-
teyning (to reken down to the very shore) sixteen
aeres, and yn it is a Chapelle, and beside olde
waulles of houses of office that stood there. But
of all the Castelle the Arx is the eldest and strong-
est part. The entry of the Castelle betwixt the
drawbridges is such, that with costes the Se might
cum round about the Castelle,¹ the whieh standith
as a little foreland or poynt betwixt 2 bayes."

The present remains afford but a faint idea of the ancient strength of this important fortress, which was proved in several memorable sieges, in the reigns of Edward II and Henry VIII. It was, nevertheless, taken during the reign of Queen Mary, in a manner that gave rise to a proverbial expression still commonly used in the neighbourhood: "Scarborough warning; a word and a blow, but the blow first!" In 1553, Mr. Thomas Stafford, second son of Lord Stafford, having joined the party of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the Duke of Suffolk, and other insurgents, against the authority of the Queen, formed a plan to surprise the castle. He repaired to the

¹ It seems impracticable to insulate the Castle in this manner, as the fosse or ditch is such a considerable height above the level of the sea: at least, it would be an undertaking of immense labour and difficulty.

town on a market-day, and under the most unsuspicous appearances, was permitted to enter the fortress, where he strolled about with a careless air, as if merely to gratify curiosity. About thirty of his followers disguised as peasants, with market baskets on their arms, also, gained admittance; and selecting a favourable opportunity seized all the sentinels at the same moment, secured the gate, and admitted their remaining companions; who, under the exterior garb of countrymen had concealed arms. Short, however, was the triumph of Mr. Stafford, who retained possession of the castle only three days, when it was recovered by the Earl of Westmoreland with a considerable force. The leader of the insurgents, with four others, was sent to London, where being arraigned and convicted of high treason, he was beheaded.

During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I, Scarborough sustained two sieges from the parliamentary forces. The first of these, which lasted a whole year, was not less remarkable for the gallant defence made by the governor, Sir Hugh Cholmeley, than for the heroic spirit displayed by his lady, "who," we are told, "would not forsake him; but, determined on facing all danger, continued with him the twelve months, during the

siege of the town and castle. She endured much hardship, yet with little shew of trouble; and in the greatest danger would never be daunted, but shewed a courage above her sex." She was indefatigable in her attentions to the sick. "and when Sir John Meldrum (who commanded the besiegers) had sent propositions to Sir Hugh, with menaces that if they were not accepted, he would that night be master of all the works and castle; and in case one of his men's blood was shed, he would not give quarter to man or woman, but put all to the sword; Lady Cholmeley, conceiving Sir Hugh would more relent therein, in respect of her being there, came to him and prayed him, that he would not for any consideration of her, do aught which might be prejudicial to his own honor, or the king's affairs."—Her enthusiasm was not shared by the other females in the town, who according to a *relation of the surrender*, some months after, "could hardly be kept from stoning Sir Hugh."

It appears, that in 1666, many prisoners of state were confined here. Among them was George Fox, the celebrated founder of the sect of the Quakers, who, in his memoirs, speaks of three different rooms in which he was imprisoned. One of them looked towards the sea, and "lay-

ing much open, the wind drove in the rain forcibly, so that the water came over his bed and ran about the room, so that he was fain to skim it up with a platter.” In enumerating his sufferings and persecutions he states, that, “a three-penny loaf lasted him three weeks, and sometimes longer; and most of his drink was water with wormwood steeped in it.”

The ravages of time, and two destructive sieges, reduced this fortress to little better than a mass of ruins; and it lay in a neglected state till the rebellion in 1745, when it was hastily put into temporary repair, so as merely to prevent a surprise, and made a dépôt for military stores. The following year the present barracks contiguous to the castle-wall, capable of accommodating 120 men besides officers, were built on the site of the Royal apartments. At the same time a battery of twelve eighteen-pounders was erected on the declivity of the hill facing the haven; and lest the firing of the guns should bring down the lofty, but ruined, Charles’ tower, which stood on the projecting angle above, it was wholly demolished. This had been the Tower in which George Fox was imprisoned.

The promontory on which the castle stands is bounded on the N., E., and S. by the ocean, and

rises nearly three hundred feet above the level of the sea. The rock, on all sides but the west, is nearly perpendicular, and seems totally inaccessible.



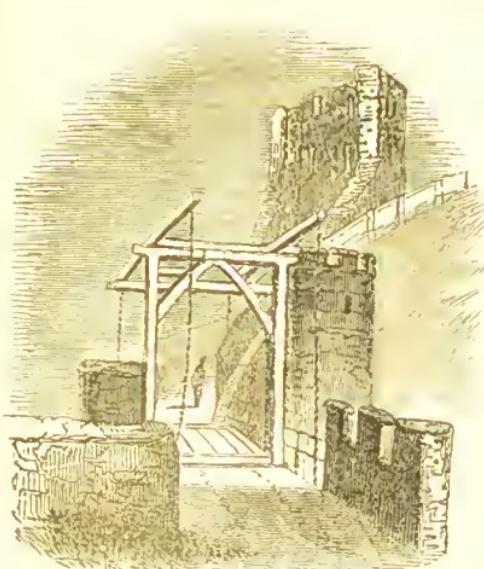
The approach to the Castle is by the gateway, on the summit of a narrow isthmus, on the western side, above the town. Within this gate, the north and south

walls of the castle form an angular projection.¹

This outwork, or *corps de garde* which is without the ditch, with which it communicated by a draw-bridge, forms the entrance to the castle, and is what was anciently called the Barbican.

Within the gate is an advanced battery of two twelve pound carronades, flanking the foss; and a few yards beyond was the old drawbridge, re-

¹ At the western point of this projection, without the walls, is an out-work on an eminence, which was a battery at the siege of the Castle, in 1645, mounting seven guns, and was called Bushel's battery, from Captain Brown Bushel, a naval officer serving in the garrison.



moved in 1818, and replaced by a stone arch, under which is the fosse, which is continued southward, along the foot of the western declivity of the castle-hill, the whole length of the line of the wall.

Beyond this arch, on the right, is a part of the ballium, to which there is a little acclivity; and here rises a stately tower,¹ majestic even in ruin. The tower, which has been the keep, is a very lofty square Norman building, each side measuring fifty-four feet in breadth,² and the height eighty feet; it was flat-roofed and was originally covered with lead; and it formerly had an embattled parapet. The walls are about twelve feet thick, cased with squared stones, and in-

¹ This is the Arx mentioned by Leland, who also writes that there were two other towers which defended the approach to this, and between each of them a draw-bridge. The vestiges are still traceable.

² Exclusive of the projection of the base.

closing a narrow stair-case and passage, now broken and interrupted; and the mortar having been mixed in a fluid state, according to the custom of the ancients, has received a solidity by age, that renders it more impenetrable and durable than even the stone of the building. There appears to have been, exclusive of the dungeon, three stories of very lofty rooms, one over another, each room between twenty and thirty feet high, and ten yards square within the walls, with recesses.¹ The remains of a very large fire-place are visible in the lower apartment. The subterraneous room, or dungeon, is nearly filled up with stones and earth. The different stories have been vaulted, and divided by strong arches; and private passages formerly communicating with the staircases, are visible in some of the intervals of the casing of the walls. The windows, divided by round mullions, are in semicircular arched recesses, and are larger than usual in such buildings. These recesses are nearly seven feet deep, upwards of six feet broad, and ten feet in height.²

¹ In its original state, it cannot have been less than 100 feet in height, and the ground base is, by barometrical admeasurement, 250 feet above the level of the Sea.

² Converted during the late war into magazines for gunpowder, and held five hundred barrels.

On the south-east point of the castle yard, upon a projecting plain, some distance below its summit, facing the bay and the haven, at a convenient height above the level of the sea, is the battery called the South-steel, erected in 1643, and rebuilt in 1748, when twelve eighteen-pounder guns¹ were placed therein. A covered way, descending from the castle yard by a flight of steps, leads down to this battery, which is the principal defence of the town to the south; and from its favorable situation is in some degree formidable. Here is also a store-house, with a guard-room, and a magazine where ammunition for cannon is deposited. Here are also preserved several old cannon-balls, that were found lodged in the earth and walls of the castle, some time after the siege.

Further to detail the fortunes of this venerable fortress, is not consistent with our present plan. It must suffice to say that it has passed through all the vicissitudes peculiar to our feudal and unsettled times of government, sometimes affording shelter for royalty and its supporters, and at others frowning defiance upon their assaults. John, the two first Edwards, and Richard III,

¹ One of these was on a traversing platform.

the latter with his Queen, visited it more than once, and for some time the unfortunate Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II, was Governor, and was taken here by the forces of the Earl of Pembroke. After sustaining several injuries during the wars between the Parliament and Charles I, it was probably dismantled, with several others, by order of the existing Government, in 1649.

Under an arched vault in the castle yard, near the ruins of the ancient chapel, there is a reservoir of water, called the Lady's Well, supposed to be the spring mentioned by old historians, and to have been consecrated in the days of superstition to the Virgin Mary.

This reservoir, when filled, contains about forty tons of water, which is very transparent, and has been found by experiment to weigh lighter by one ounce in the Winchester gallon than any other water in the vicinity.

A facetious circumstance brought it into estimation with some strangers who visited Scarborough :—

The then master of the Coffee-house (Mr. William Cockerill), a person of great humour and ingenuity, having been often solicited by the company who frequented his house, to introduce

Bristol water to his table, substituted the castle water in its place. The deception was carried on with great dexterity; the wax upon the corks bore the impression of the Bristol seal; a fresh importation was pretended to be made every season, warranted from the fountain head, and the connoisseurs pronounced it genuine. But the ingenuity of the contriver failed him in an unguarded hour. He had, in a convivial party, taken too much wine, and in the confusion of an intoxicated moment, the Bristol seal was applied to a bottle of sherry, which was hastily sent up to the table, even before the wax had time to cool. This unlucky circumstance occasioned a discovery, and the master of the Coffee-house not only received a severe reprimand for the imposition, but was obliged ever afterwards, as its reputation was established, to supply the water gratis.

The prospect with which the visitor may regale himself from these mouldering ruins, is exhilarating to the mind, and equally so to the eye. Every thing which can give beauty and interest to a landscape are within the compass of his view, whilst a number of objects, eminently adapted to awaken pleasing and salutary reflections, surround him. If he glance to the west,

the country presents itself in rich variety of hill and dale. Before him the town spreads itself at his feet, and in the distance the bridge and sands, covered with youth, beauty, and fashion, seeking in different ways the possession of health or pleasure, whilst the ocean, rolling its billows and uttering its everlasting murmur, and bounded only by the horizon, presents a picture which should be seen to be fully appreciated.



BELOW THE BRIDGE AT THE CASTLE.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

“ Thus shall memory oft in dreams sublime,
 Catch a glimpse of the days that are over:
Thus sighing look back thro’ the vista of time,
 To the long faded glories they cover.”



HE Municipal History of Scarborough commences at a very early date, soon after the building of the church and the castle. A charter of enfranchisement was granted by king Henry II, in the year 1181, establishing the same privileges here, which were enjoyed by the citizens of York. This charter was confirmed by king John, and the liberties thus conferred were enlarged in 1253, by king Henry III, who added the Manor of ‘Wallesgrave’ to the lands already held in fee-farm, under the crown, by the burgesses of Scarborough. Succeeding monarchs confirmed these grants; and on the old charter having been destroyed by the officer in charge of it, an inquisition was held to ascertain and reduce to writing, the ancient customs and

mode of government of the borough, when a new charter, re-establishing the former usages, was granted by king Edward III, in 1356, on the unanimous application of a numerous meeting of the burgesses assembled at the Chapter-house of the Friars Minors at Searborough. By this charter, which continued in operation, with very little interruption, until the passing of the Municipal Act in 1835, the civil government was vested in a Common Council of forty-four persons, viz. two bailiffs, two coroners, four chamberlains, and thirty-six capital or select burgesses, annually arranged;—the two bailiffs were by charter of king Henry V, made the only Justices of the Peace for the borough, with the usual powers of holding Quarter Sessions. They also presided in the court of pleas; and had many other privileges. These charters of Edward III and Henry V, were confirmed by many of their successors.

The only changes introduced in the civil constitution of the borough, during this long series of years, were by king Richard III and king Charles II. The former from local attachment, having twice visited Searborough during his short reign, made it a *county* of itself under a Mayor, Sheriff, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Bur-

gesses: the Mayor and Aldermen to act as Justices of the peace, and the Mayor being constituted Admiral within certain limits, was according to the charter, to be sworn into office "by our Constable of the castle of Scardeburg." This form of government did not continue much beyond the reign of that Monarch, when former usages were resumed.

The change proposed by king Charles II, in 1684, was one of these arbitrary measures for re-modelling Corporations, by introducing a Mayor, Aldermen, &c., removable at the pleasure of the Crown: it was set aside at the Revolution in 1688, when the last of these Mayors was thrown in a blanket;¹ and the borough again returned to its former usages.

The Municipal Act of 1835 has placed the civil government of the town under a Council of six Aldermen and eighteen Councillors, periodically elected; from whom a Mayor is annually chosen.

The Mayor, and other Justices of the Peace, appointed under a royal commission, act exclusively as Magistrates for the borough and local jurisdiction; but the power of holding

¹ For the details of this singular exhibition, see Hinderwell's History of Scarborough, 3rd edition.

Quarter Sessions is vested solely in the Recorder, who likewise presides in the Court of Pleas.¹

The Town Hall and Police Office are in Saint Nicholas Street.



The Arms of the borough bear the marks of great antiquity;—a watch-tower, supposed to be a rude resemblance of the ancient castle, a Norman ship, and a star, form the device of the Corporation Seal, with an inscription or legend, in letters of Saxon or Lombardic character, “SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGENSIUM DE SCARDEBURG.”

There is also a lesser seal, the device a ship only, of a very ancient form, with two towers on the deck, and a smaller one on the top of the mast. The inscription, “SIGILLUM VILLE DE SCARDEBURG.”

¹ The names of the Members of Parliament, the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporate Officers will be found in the appendix.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

"And, oft conducted by Historic Truth,
We tread the long extent of backward time."



EW, if any boroughs, are of higher antiquity than Scarborough. It has regularly sent two representatives to Parliament ever since the 11th year of Edward I, 1282. We have no earlier record than this of individuals being summoned from either city or borough, explicitly by name. It has been supposed that the right of election was originally vested in the burgesses; but, if so, it was soon restricted to the common council, and the bailiffs were the returning officers. This was contested by the freemen in 1736, but was lost, and the right was therefore confirmed to the Corporation, and was only superseded by the Parliamentary Reform Act, in 1832. This measure extends the right of election to the ten-pound resident house-holders of Scarborough and

Falsgrave; reserving to the former electors the right of voting so long as they continued to reside within seven miles of Scarborough.

As the constituency is still small, the register never having exceeded 606 voters, every election since the Reform Act has been contested.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST TO THE VISITOR.

Scarborough presents attractions to the visitor of no common order. Besides its mineral waters and sea bathing, reference to which will be found in another part, it will afford in its picturesque scenery and objects of admiration, in its immediate vicinity, much that will charm and amuse the stranger.

The rocks and shores are covered with those productions which will always furnish employment for the naturalist. Of the sea-weed, corallines, pebbles, &c., &c., there is an ample variety.

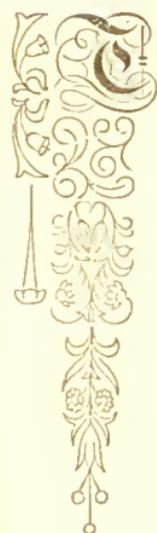


THE OLD SPA.

THE OLD SPA.

"Scarborongh Spa,

Bright to the eye, delicious to the taste,
With mingled health and pleasure courts the lip."



HE discovery of our Spa was not marked by any of those marvellous occurenees to which some of our neighbours are fond of alluding, when tracing the origin and history of their mineral waters. We are not indebted to the instinct of the Swine, nor the Stag, nor the fluttering of the Pigeon or Lapwing, as at Bath, Harrogate, or Cheltenham, for the detection of the medicinal properties of our waters, but simply to the observations of an intelligent female. An early writer upon these waters, in 1660, thus mentions it. "Mrs. Farrer, a sensible, intelligent lady, the wife of a respectable merchant, who lived at Scarborough, about the year 1620, sometimes walked along the shore, and observing the stones over

which the water passed to have received a russet colour, and finding it to have an acid taste, different to the common springs, and to receive a purple tincture from galls, thought it probably might have a medicinal property; and having, therefore, made an experiment herself, and having persuaded others to make the same, it was found to be efficacious in some complaints, and became the usual physic of the inhabitants. It was afterwards in great reputation with the citizens of York, and the gentry of the country; and at length was so generally recommended, that several persons came from a great distance to drink it, preferring it before all the others they had formerly frequented, even the Italian, French, and German Spas.”¹

The first cistern for collecting the waters was built in 1698. The Spa has since undergone many vicissitudes. In the year 1737, the house was destroyed by a slight shock of an earthquake; the solid earth behind the house sunk, and forced up the sand and soil around, for the space of 100 yards, to the height of eighteen or twenty feet above its level. The ground thus raised was twenty six yards broad; and the

¹ Dr. Wittie on Scarborough Waters, page 8. 1660.

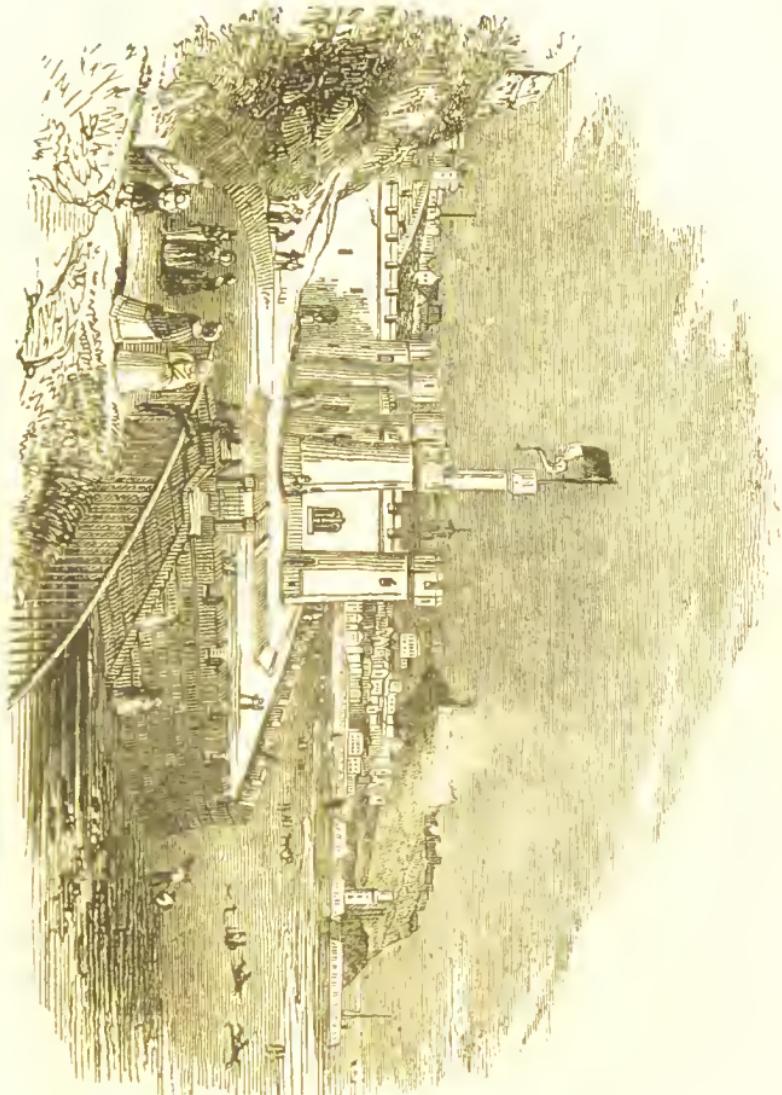
staith, notwithstanding its immense weight, (supposed to be about 2463 tons) rose entire, twelve feet higher than its former position, and was forced forward to the sea, about twenty yards. This convulsion for some time buried the springs, and doubts were entertained of their recovery, but after a very diligent search they were found.

Passing over many minor accidents, we cannot refrain from putting on record the effects of the tremendous storm which led to the erection of the present improved and elegant structure. In the month of February, 1836, this coast was visited by a very violent gale, and the sea rose higher than had probably been known for half a century. Before its power, the whole of the staith fell, and the elevation upon which the old Spa House stood, was in a great measure removed, and the building rendered totally unfit for use. Measures were soon taken, by the Cliff Bridge Company, to secure plans and funds for reconstructing the edifice, in a manner corresponding with the improved and growing importance of the town. An immense mass of cliff was excavated; the boundaries of the staith and promenade were considerably extended beyond their former limits; many beautiful and retired walks have been cut in the face of the

cliff, and trees planted in the most favourable situations; which, when grown up, will very much contribute to the beauty of the whole scene. Indeed in a few years, this will present one of the most delightful spots of which the North of England can boast.

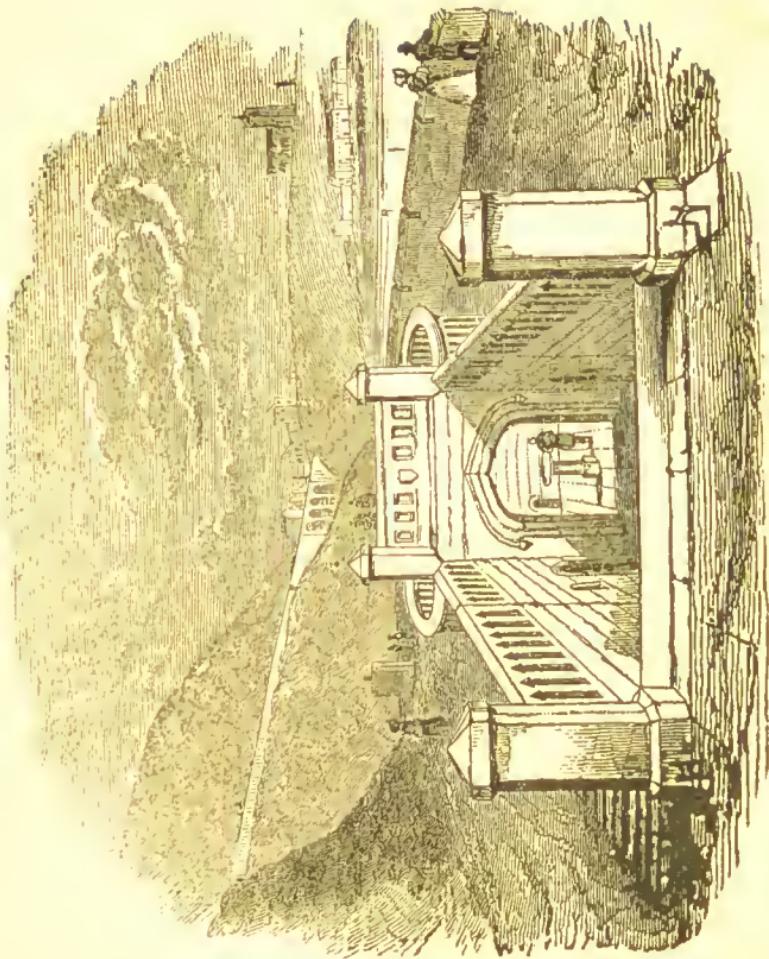
The present structure was commenced in 1837. It was erected by Mr. John Barry, from plans furnished by Henry Wyatt, Esq. The building is in the castellated style, and is much admired for its chaste and elegant appearance. There was one principal room or saloon, measuring seventy-five feet six inches, by seventeen feet, which was open to the subscribers to the bridge, and during the season has been occasionally employed as a ball-room. The completion of the edifice was celebrated by a public breakfast, on Friday the 16th of August, 1839, and was attended by most of the fashionable visitors then in the town, and by many of the respectable inhabitants.

The experience of eight years, has proved the expediency of a still further extension of the Saloon; and it has accordingly been remodelled in the form it now assumes; and corresponding security has been added to the cliff, by a sea-wall; and the Bridge at the end of the Terrace



THE SALOON.





SPA WELLS.

has been embellished with two ornamental lodges for the gate-keepers.

The Spa consists of two wells, the entrance to which has been greatly improved, the one is known as the North, or *Chalybeate*, the other as the South, or *Salt Well*. The water in both has been analysed again and again, and with different results, as Chemical science has advanced; but from the care with which the last analysis has been made, by R. Phillips, Esq., F. R. S., one of the most eminent practical Chemists of the day, our readers may depend upon its accuracy. We give the results in his own words.—¹

“Estimating such of the saline contents of the water as are usually crystallized to be in that state, one gallon of the water of the North Spring contains —

Azotic Gas	6·3 cubic inches,
Chloride of Sodium (common salt)	26·64 grains.
Crystallized Sulphate of Magnesia	142·68 "
Crystallized Sulphate of Lime	104·00 "
Bicarbonate of Lime	48·26 "
Bicarbonate of Protoxide of Iron	1·84 "
Total contents.....	323·42 "
Specific gravity of the water.....	1·0035 "

¹ The details of this analysis may be had separately.

"In analysing the water of the South Spring, the same plan was exactly followed as in the former; the contents of a gallon are found to be—

Azotic Gas.....	7·5 cubic inches.
Chloride of Sodium (common salt)	29·63 grains.
Crystallized Sulphate of Magnesia	225·33 "
Crystallized Sulphate of Lime	110·78 "
Bicarbonate of Lime	47·80 "
Bicarbonate of Protoxide of Iron	1·81 "
Total contents	415·35 "
Specific gravity of the water.....	1·0045 "

Temperature, 49° with very little variation.

"I have already observed that a trace of Oxide of Manganese appeared to exist in the waters; the quantity was so extremely minute, that it was impossible to determine it."

The following opinions by Medical writers of some eminence, on the properties and uses of these waters, may be acceptable to our readers.

"The general effect of the South Well water, when drunk in a sufficient quantity, is to act gently upon the bowels and kidneys, and sometimes on both; but without harassing or fatiguing. On the contrary, it strengthens and exhilarates. It is serviceable in debility and relaxation of the stomach, in nervous disorders, scurvy, struma, or swelled glands, chlorosis and

particular weakness. I have found it very useful in a variety of chronic complaints, attended by habitual costiveness. These complaints are often accompanied by some degree of jaundice, or are frequently subsequent to it, to a sedentary life, to long-continued and painful affections of the mind, to long tedious illness, to agues, to residence in hot climates, and sometimes to intemperance. In such cases, I have known a small glass of this water, repeated every day for some time, produce the most desired effect, even when very powerful medicines have not been found to answer, or only to afford temporary relief. Most commonly, however, two, three, or even four half-pints, taken at proper intervals, and repeated daily, are required, although no very great constipation may have preceded.

"Some diseases of the stomach, as I have observed, are much relieved by this water, others are increased by its use, especially all those proceeding from habitual intemperance. But the sickness arising from occasional excess is often wonderfully relieved by a glass or two of this water. It sometimes affords relief in the gravel, as well as in several pains of the loins, whose seat seems to be in the kidneys, although they are generally called rheumatic. Diseases

commonly comprehended under the appellation of seury ; as pimples, red face, eruptions in various parts of the body, roughness of the skin, or scurf, &c., are often cured by a long continued use of the South Well water. Some remarkable instances of this kind have come to my knowledge, both in the inhabitants of the town, and in strangers. In those disorders, so much water should be drank daily, at proper intervals, as will produce some sensible effect upon the bowels. Sometimes a single glass even of the smallest size, will be sufficient : but when three or four half-pints are not found to answer, it is better to add a little Scarborough Salt,¹ or drink a glass of sea-water, than increase the quantity.”²

“ Even from the little I have said,” remarks Dr. Granville, “ an inference may be drawn, that after a course of the Harrogate waters, the daily use of the South spring water of Scarborough would form the most appropriate and beneficial appendix to the treatment of a vast number of disorders, for the cure of which the powerful and exciting effect of the sulphuretted waters had been deemed necessary ; as that remedy may set up a morbid sensibility of the nerves of the

¹ Formerly prepared from this Spa. ² Dr. Belcombe.

stomach, and an irritability of its lining membrane, which a feeble solution of bi-carbonate of the protoxide of iron, combined with half a drachm or a drachm of Epsom salts, would be calculated entirely to remove. I must, therefore, invite the attention of medical men who may have to send invalids to Harrogate, and that of invalids themselves who may happen to go to Harrogate without advice, and feel grieved, after a course of the waters, to find that their stomach is in an irritable condition,—to the fact, that by going to Scarborough they will find means to counteract that unpleasant result.”¹

“If the above be the actual ingredients in these wells,” says a late writer, “(and we have the authority of Phillips on this point,) they are entitled, especially the South well, to some rank in the scale of aperient and tonic waters.

“The waters may be considered as applicable to the long catalogue of dyspeptic complaints, where no active inflammatory action is going on in any organ or part of the body.”²

The North well differs in some respects from the South. Dr. Belcombe thus writes of it in

¹ Northern Spas, page 169.

² Dr. James Johnson’s English Spas, page 35.

1798. "The Chalybeate, or North well water, has little or no opening property. It braces and generally passes off by urine. Hence it is preferable in most of those complaints, in which the bowels will not bear the South well water. In all cases of general weakness and relaxation, its virtues are acknowledged; and I observe that the water-servers generally recommend it to the delicate of their own sex, and I believe with good success. It is apt, however, to heat, and sometimes sits heavy. This may be prevented by the means hereafter mentioned, or by taking a glass of the South well water at the same time.

"The North well water is peculiarly useful in a variety of nervous eases, particularly those consequent to confinement, dissipation, or a town life, where the bowels require no assistance. It is also serviceable in those very numerous cases which occur to females at that time of life, when the growth seems disproportionate to the strength. This complaint is mostly distinguished by a pale complexion, depraved appetite, weariness and pains in the limbs, palpitations, &c.

"Dr. James Johnson says, "The North well, as containing less aperient properties than its Southern neighbour, is more adapted for cases of pure debility, or female irregularities.

"To reap any material advantage, these waters must be drank at the fountain; for as their virtues, in some measure, depend upon an elastic fluid or gas, which quickly escapes from the water, they must necessarily lose some of their properties by being transported to any distance. This circumstance, although of importance, is not much attended to, except by a few who have experienced the advantage of it. The custom, therefore, of sending for the water to lodging-houses ought as much as possible, to be avoided; more particularly as some exercise should be taken between each glass to assist its effects.

"In all cases where the patient is able, walking is preferable to every other exercise; next, riding on horseback; and last of all, in a carriage. The best time for drinking the waters is before breakfast; but some persons cannot bear the coldness of these waters fasting; in which case they may be conveniently drank about two hours after breakfast. When they sit heavy, or when the stomach is delicate, they are drank a little warm. By this practice their virtues are diminished; the addition of a tea-spoonful of brandy, tincture of cardamoms, or æther, &c., is preferable. The dose cannot be ascertained but by trial.

"Those who bathe and drink the water the same day, generally bathe first. And this seems a proper preeautioin, especially for such as are delicate; who ought, indeed, rather to bathe and drink the waters on alternate days. Those who are robust will sometimes drink the waters on the same day, both before and after bathing. Every year, however, gives some instances, that both bathing and drinking the waters are practised ineautiously; often in diseases in which they are improper."

Having thus given a brief outline of the History of Scarborough, and its eelebrated Spa; we shall proeed to shew its geographical position and natural features, as connected with its

VITAL STATISTICS.

Searborough is peninsular, situated in the reeess of a beautiful bay on the borders of the German Ocean, in latitude $54^{\circ} 21'$ North, and $0^{\circ} 28'$ West, in a position nearly central between Flamborough Head and Whitby. This part of the

coast, almost 40 miles in extent, is bold, varied, and rocky, with many points of considerable elevation.

The town rises from the Southern shore in the form of an amphitheatre. It is laved at the foot, by waves from a vast expanse of Ocean, and sheltered from the North by a lofty cliff, and from the North-east by the projecting promontory on which, at the height of 250 feet, stand the venerable ruins of the ancient castle. The recess of the tide leaves a spacious area on the sands, equally convenient for bathing and exercise. The refreshing sea breezes, and the shade of the surrounding hills, contribute to the high salubrious character it has attained. We extract the following important particulars from a Work by J. Dunn, Esq., Surgeon, which clearly corroborate these remarks.¹

"Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, so fatal in general, do not bear so large a proportion in Scarborough, to the general mortality, as in a mean population of the whole kingdom. With us they amount to 1 in 5.09 of the whole deaths, in the kingdom they form the prodigious number of 1 in 3.67. The relation to the number of

¹ "Vital Statistics of Scarborough": 1840.

inhabitants is also in our favour, being 1 in 197.91, while in the mean population of the kingdom it is 1 in 181.65.

"In the Tables of deaths published by the Registrar-General, from which all these comparisons are made, there are, in every 1,000 of the whole kingdom, 145 at the age of 70 and upwards. In the same number in London 105, Birmingham 81, Leeds 79, Liverpool and Manchester 63. In my Table for Scarborough, it will be found to ascend to the high number of 194, giving to its residents more than double the chance of attaining old age over many of our populous towns, and three times the chance over Manchester.

"Turning our attention from the oldest periods of life to the youngest, we shall find that the deaths under one year are, for 1,000 of all ages, 214 for the whole kingdom, 277 for Leeds, 237 the East Riding, and 191 for the North Riding of Yorkshire; and notwithstanding the fatality of the measles, only 181 for Scarborough. The deaths at this age for the last three years have been remarkably uniform, being 42, 47, and 44.¹

¹ In the Report of the Eighth Meeting of the British Association, Col. Sykes reports the astonishing number of

"In the severe winter of 1838, we had only 40 days or nights in which the thermometer was ever seen at or below the freezing point, while in London there were 44, and in York 70. There were also only 2 days in which it did not rise above 32° during some part of the day, in London there were 18. The following estimate is made from the comparative Tables, published by Dr. Travis, in the Ninth Annual Report of the Scarborough Philosophical Society. The figures in the first column denote the number of days in which the thermometer never rose above freezing, and those in the second the number of days in which it has been found at or below 32° when at a minimum.

1838.	SCARBORO'.	YORK.	LONDON.	TORQUAY.
January ..	2 20	14 29	16 23	2 17
February	0 18	5 26	2 20	0 9
March....	0 2	0 15	0 1	0 1
	2 10	19 70	18 44	2 27

1 child in every 2.12 deaths at Cadiz, and when free from yellow fever, 1 inhabitant annually in every 23.9, of the whole population.

"The summary of the temperature for the foregoing three months is as follows:—

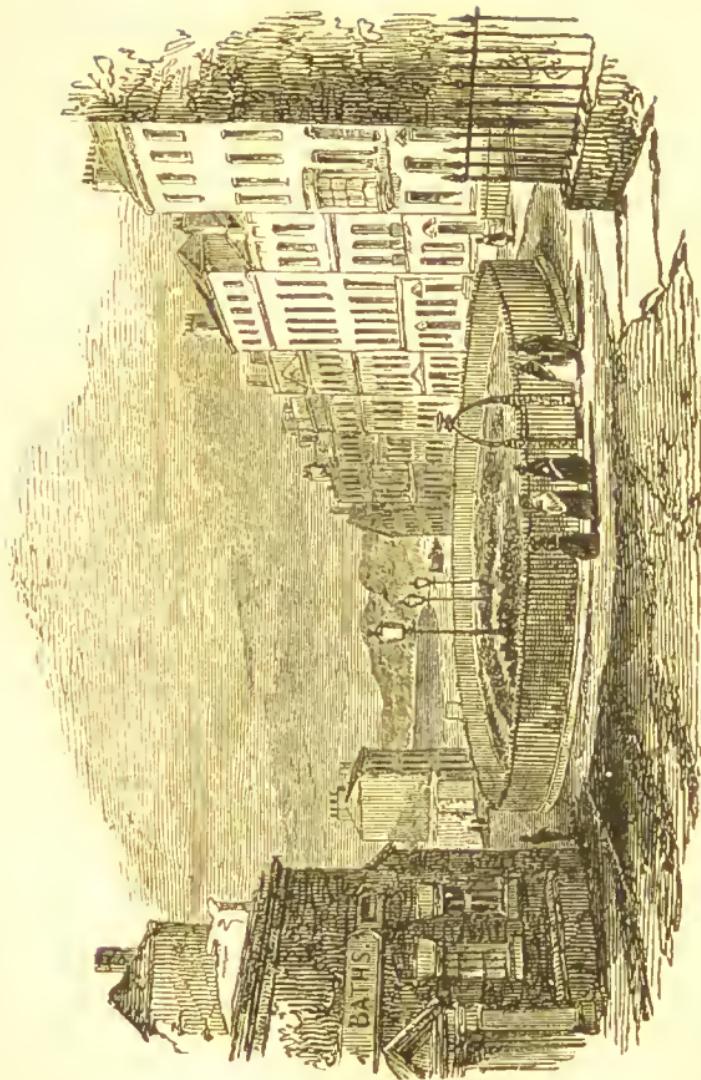
1838.	AVERAGE HLT. OF THERM.				AVERAGE DAILY RANGE.			
	SCARBRO ¹ .	YORK.	LONDON.	TORQUAY.	SCARBRO ¹ .	YORK.	LONDON.	TORQUAY.
January ..	34.6	28.6	30.3	35.7	6.9	9.5	7.4	0.8
February	33.8	30.3	31.5	38.8	7.1	10.4	7.7	7.3
March....	11.3	44.2	43.2	41.9	8.6	13.4	10.8	10.4

"During the severe winter of 1838, the thermometer, on the 19th of January, was at 30° at Scarborough, 2° at York, and 13° at London. For the last eight years, the thermometer has never fallen lower than 20°, nor risen higher than 83°. In the hottest year, (1834,) the thermometer will be found 39 days from 70° and upwards, and 76 days above 65°. This was one of the most sickly seasons recorded. One of the healthiest was perhaps the last, (1839,) which was the coldest, only giving four days for 70° and upwards, and 27 above 65°.

"The mean daily range, a point of great importance to health, is very moderate, being only 8.93 for the last three years. The years in which



CLIFF, LEADING TO THE BRIDGE.



it was the greatest, 1837-1838, were those of the greatest mortality.

"By the testimony of these facts, that amongst other advantages Scarborough affords, it may not be incorrect to add, its equability of temperature—its coolness in summer and mildness in winter—its general freedom from great falls of rain—its predominance of westerly and not easterly winds—the chance it affords to its residents of a prolonged life—and its greater immunity from the mortality of infancy; besides which, it may now be safe to oppose to the popular prejudice regarding the fatality of the Spring months in pulmonary complaints, and the danger of the seaside to consumptive habits, the fact that there are fewer deaths from consumption in March and April, than at any other time; and that phthisis is altogether less common at Scarborough than in the kingdom in general."

As the next subject worthy of notice,

THE CLIFF BRIDGE

will not be out of place. This elegant structure, was projected by the late R. Cattle, Esq., of York, and the foundation-stone was laid November 29th, 1826, by E. H. Hebden, Esq., then the

senior Bailiff of this Borough. It was opened to the public on the 19th of July, 1827, the anniversary of the coronation of his Majesty, George IV. The dimensions are as follow : length four hundred and fourteen feet ; and breadth, thirteen feet and a half. Its original cost was about £9,000.

Few places in Scarborough present so much that is attractive to the visitor as the Bridge. Necessarily select in its company, the promenade exhibits, in the season, an assemblage of the most fascinating loveliness, listening to the strains of a well-conducted band, with all the indications of satisfaction and delight. The prospect, too, is at once extensive and varied ; and with the Saloon and the additional walks, now open to the subscriber, constitute a picture, not often equalled, and seldom excelled.

Rising above the Spa, and indeed by some of the walks connected with it, is

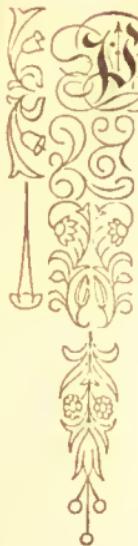
THE ESPLANADE;

one of the places of fashionable resort, and which bids fair, in the course of a few years, to become the most attractive part of the town. Every thing, hitherto, has facilitated its success ; whilst

its local advantages will give permanency to it. The promenade, which runs the whole length of the present buildings, commands one of the most delightful and varied prospects which the panorama affords. The Sands, the Spa, and the Town are within the circle of vision; whilst the ocean lies in all its majesty before it. The numbers rambling here at every hour of the day, shew the estimation in which it is held by the visitors. Mr. Sharpin has happily availed himself of this site for the erection of an excellent **CAMERA OBSCURA**, which is much admired. The proprietors of the ground are acting with great spirit in carrying out their plans; which, when complete, will render this part of the town uniform, convenient, and truly beautiful.

PLACES OF DIVINE WORSHIP.

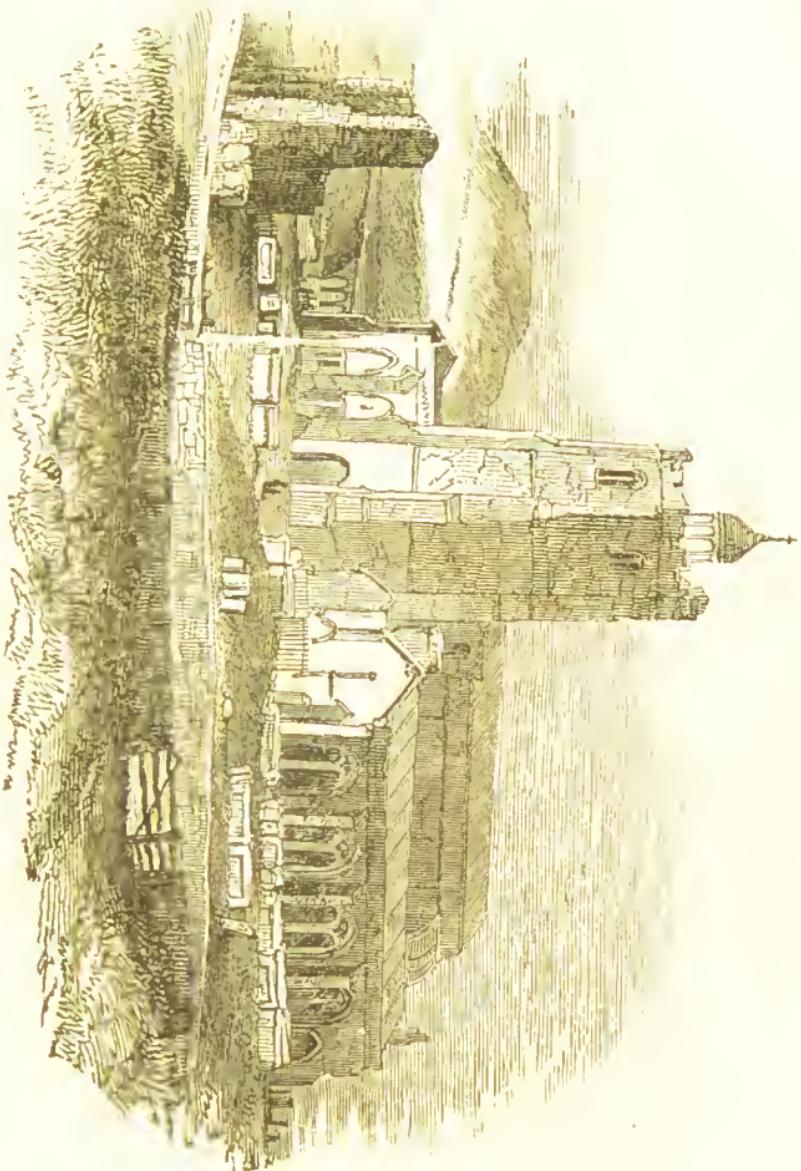
"Where thro' the long-drawn aisle and fretted vaults,
The pealing anthem swells the notes of praise."



PROBABLY no town in the empire, of the same size, possesses a greater number of places for the worship of God than Scarborough. Accommodation for this purpose is furnished for a number of people, exceeding, as we believe, the number of the inhabitants. The largest and most venerable of these buildings, and therefore that which first claims our attention, is

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This ancient structure stands upon a considerable elevation above the town; and from the



ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

church yard, which is crowded with memorials of the dead, a fine prospect is obtained. It has the appearance of a Conventual Church, and was built as early as the reign of King Stephen. It was given by King Richard I. to the Abbey of Cistereium, in Burgundy; a cell of which order was then established in Scarborough, and the connexion continued until the general suppression of Alien Priories, by King Henry the IV. The architecture appears to be Anglo-Norman, which prevailed about the twelfth century. At one period this Church must have presented a noble appearance; and no man of taste can fail to deplore its present dismembered state.

From *Leland's Itinerary* it appears that previously to the Reformation, this edifice was adorned with three handsome towers, two of which were at the western end, and one was over the centre of the transept. The clustered pillars, near the present font, appear, by their great strength, to have been built to sustain the two western towers; and the centre, or transept tower, having been greatly shaken during the siege of the Castle in 1648, fell in October, 1659, and considerably injured a great part of the nave of the Church. The extent of the damage it occasioned may yet be seen by the imperfect

junction of one of the arches in the nave, near the pulpit.

The present steeple, which now singularly stands at the eastern end, was erected upon the ruins, and occupies the place of the ancient transept tower. The Grammar-school house is formed on the remains of the south transept, which was formerly denominated Farrer's Aisle. There are no remains of the north transept, except its western wall, which terminates the north aisle, and exhibits vestiges of a Gothic window.

To the east of the centre or transept tower, was the choir, the extent of which (eastward) is defined by the ruins of a fine Gothic window. There appear to have been side-aisles in the chancel. Of the one on the north of the choir, the foundation only of the outer wall can now be traced. The one on the south, had five Gothic windows, which were in a state of dilapidation from the time of the siege until the beginning of the last century, when they were entirely removed. *Gent*, who wrote in 1734, states that "the spacious chancel or east part, which is now roofless, has nothing to set it off, except a pomp in ruins, denoting its former magnificence."¹ No

¹ *Gent's Hist. of Hull and Scarborough.*

part of the old choir is now remaining, except the ruin of the east end, which is hastening to decay.¹

On the south side of the Church, (between the porch and the school-room,) are four arched recesses projecting into the Church-yard; these were originally four chantries. They are now open to the south aisle, and form part of the body of the Church. The chantries, and all services of this nature, were abolished by statute of Edward VI.

Prayers are read, and sermons preached, in St. Mary's twice during the Sabbath day; viz., at half-past 10, in the morning; and at 3, in the afternoon. Morning prayers are also read at 11, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and every Saint's day throughout the year. The communion is administered monthly.

The Rev. M. H. Miller, M.A., the present Vicar, was inducted in 1828. The Church is calculated to accommodate upwards of 1,500 persons.

¹ The Choir measures in length one hundred and fifteen feet; in breadth twenty-nine feet, exclusive of the side-aisles, which were twelve feet each in width.

CHRIST CHURCH.

This elegant structure was erected partly by private subscription, and partly by public aid. £3,000 was raised by the inhabitants, and the remainder furnished by the Commissioners for Building Churches. The foundation-stone was laid 26th October, 1826, and the Church was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, 23rd August, 1828. It is eighty-eight feet long, by fifty feet wide, in the square; the nave is forty feet high; the tower is sixteen feet square within, and the whole height, from the nave to the top of the pinnacle is 116 feet. It is calculated to seat 1,100 persons, of which about 400 are free sittings.

The east window exhibits, in stained glass, the Royal Arms, those of the Archbishop, of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., and of the Corporation of Scarborough. The stone for the erection was presented by the worthy Baronet.

The Rev. R. Howard, A.M., is the Incumbent Curate; and Divine service is performed twice on the Sabbath, viz.; at half-past 10 in the morning, and at 7 in the evening.



ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL.

The foundation stone of this building was laid on the 21st of December, 1839, and it may, per-

haps, be acceptable to the readers of this little work to know the circumstances under which its erection was resolved upon. Its design was declared at a meeting of the friends of the Church, holden in the Town-Hall, March 23rd, 1839, T. Weddell, Esq., the then Mayor in the Chair. As there is very little accommodation for the poor in the Parish Church, and as the sittings intended for the poor in Christ Church, are during the summer season, frequently occupied by the visitors, it was unanimously resolved :—" that it is extremely desirable that a Chapel should be built in the lower part of the town, principally for the accommodation of the poor." An appeal to the public was therefore made by the projectors of the undertaking for pecuniary aid towards the accomplishment of this laudable work. The contributions already amount to £1,400, including a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society for the Building of Churches, on condition that 330, at least, of the sittings be free and unappropriated. But we believe that a further sum of money is requisite to defray the debt which has been incurred.

We now present copies of the two inscriptions which were deposited with the foundation-stone of the edifice. The Latin one is as follows :

*Ædificatum erat hoc sacellum
Dei solius gloriæ
pauperumque imprimis Scarburgensium
commodo ad cœlestia pertinenti,
impulso Mich. Hodsoll Miller, M.A.
parochiæ, per annos duodecim, Vicarii;
anno regni Ierlio
Victoriae D. G. Brilianniarum Reginæ,
fidei defensoris.
Anna Woodall,
Vidua et palronæ valdè munifica,
fundamen jecil,
sub auspiciis
collatorum complurium;
21mo Decembris, 1839,
die festo Thomæ Apost. & Marlyr.,
memoriâ ecclesiæ
in hâc villâ
olim sic consecratæ
et jamdudum destruclæ
re-vocatâ.*

The other is in English, and runs thus:—
“This Stone, the foundation of a proposed new Chapel, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, to be called St. Thomas’s Chapel, the erection of which was resolved upon at a public meeting of the friends of the Church, held March 23rd, 1839, and the funds for which were raised by voluntary subscription, was laid by Mrs. Ann Woodall, widow, in the presence of

the Mayor, and a numerous assemblage of the Clergy, Gentry, and other inhabitants of the town of Searborough and its vicinity, on the day of the festival of the Apostle St. Thomas, in the third year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1839."

This beautiful edifice was consecrated by the Archibishop of York, on the 17th of October, 1840, and it was opened for public worship on the 20th of December following.

Divine Service is performed every Sunday, at a quarter past 10 in the forenoon, and 7 in the evening; and every Friday at 7 in the evening. All the sittings are free except about 120.

PRESBYTERIAN OR INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

This structure is situated in St. Sepulchre-street, and probably stands upon ground once connected with the possessions, if not the residence, of the Knights Hospitallers. It was erected in 1703: and re-built and enlarged in 1774, during the ministry of the late Rev. S. Bottomley. In the year 1801, it was enlarged a second time. The chapel, besides other monuments, contains a beautiful one to the memory of that excellent minister of Christ, with a striking medallion

profile, executed by Wm. Behnes, Esq. The first minister of this place, the Rev. Wm. Hannay, as well as his father, suffered much in the persecution carried on by Charles II. against the Presbyterians. The chapel will hold about 600 persons. The present minister is the Rev. G. B. Kidd.

*Order of Services :—*Sundays, sermon at half-past ten, expository discourse at half-past two, and a sermon at seven; Thursday at seven, sermon.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

This new and commodious structure, in Queen-Street, the foundation-stone of which was laid by H. Fowler, Esq., Dec. 13th, 1839, was completed and opened for Public Worship on Friday, September the 11th 1840. The design was furnished by J. Simpson, Esq., of Leeds. The building is ninety-one feet long, and sixty-six feet wide, and will accommodate upwards of 2,000 persons. 500 of the sittings are free, for the use of the Poor. The cost, including the site and yard, is upwards of £7,000, towards which £3,000 have been obtained by private subscriptions, and collec-

tions at the opening serviees.¹ Underneath the ehapel, are vestries, school-rooms, class-rooms, and apartments for the chapel-keeper. The size of this chapel, we believe, is about the same as the Waltham-Street Chapel, in Hull, and the one in St. Saviour-Gate, York, belonging to the same body.

Order of Services :—Sundays, sermons, at half-past ten, three, and six o'cloek ; Thursday evenings, at seven, sermon ; Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at seven, prayer meetings.

EBENEZER CHAPEL.

This neat and commodious ehapel (more generally known as the Baptist Chapel) is situated in Long-West-Gate. It is sixty-four feet by fifty-three, and will seat from nine hundred to a thousand persons. It was built in 1826, at a cost of more than £2,600 ; £2,000 of this has been redueed, ehiefly by the exertions of the congregation ; and there is every probability that in a few years it will be clear of every eneumbrance.

¹ In 1845, the late W. Smith, Esq., bequeathed the sum of £100, (free of legaey duty) towards liquidating the debt on the above chapel ; also a similar sum to the Independent Meeting House, St. Sepulehre Street.

The first chapel belonging to this body was built near the present site, in the year 1776. The late venerable William Hague, may, with great propriety, be called the Founder of the Baptists in Scarborough, as there were none of that denomination in this place, previously to his first ministry, in 1767, in a room near the sands. This venerable individual, who preached the Gospel more than half a century, with a large share of apostolical zeal and simplicity, died 22nd October, 1831, aged 94 years. The Rev. B. Evans has been pastor since 1826.

Order of Services:—Sunday mornings, at seven, prayer; at half-past ten, sermon; afternoon at three, prayer; evening at half-past six, sermon. Monday evening at seven, prayer; Wednesday evening at seven, sermon; Friday evening at seven, prayer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

This chapel was built under the direction, and principally by the munificence of the late Rev. W. Coghlan, and was opened in 1809. In the course of the year 1839, it underwent a series of repairs and decorations, under the superintendence of Henry Taylor Bulmer, Esq., artist, who

has certainly succeeded in throwing over the interior at least a degree, not only of elegance, but what was much more difficult to accomplish in so small a chapel, a considerable degree of solemnity. The altar is a sarcophagus of classical design, supported by pilasters, and adorned in front by a medallion of the cross-bearing Lamb. The altar-piece is the "Crucifixion," by a Roman artist of acknowledged excellence, and was presented, (from his own collection,) by Peter Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Lodge. Over the vestry-door is a painting of the "Annunciation," by Mr. Bulmer, himself.

On the opposite side is St. Augustine, the Apostle of England. This is also by Mr. Bulmer, and is remarkable for purity of expression and richness of effect. Over the sanctuary in a recess, is the "Dove," with expanded wings. The centre of the ceiling is occupied by the "Assumption," a painting thirteen feet in diameter. This chapel is situated in Aubrey-Street, and the Rev. J. Walker, is the present pastor.

Order of Services:—Sundays, mass sung, at half-past ten, vespers chanted, at half-past six; on week days, at half-past eight, mass.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

This is a plain neat building in St. Sepulchre-Street, opposite the Independent Chapel. The peculiar principles of the Friends were probably first propagated here by the celebrated George Fox, who suffered a cruel imprisonment in the Castle, in the year 1666.

Order of Services :—Sundays, morning and evening; Wednesdays, morning.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

The Primitive Methodists have their chapel in St. Sepulchre-Street. It was erected in 1821, but enlarged and improved to its present commodious size in 1840. It will seat upwards of six hundred persons.

Order of Services :—Sermons at half-past ten, two, and six o'clock, on Sundays; prayer-meeting, on Mondays and Wednesdays, at seven in the evening; fellowship meeting, on Thursday evenings, at seven; and a sermon, at seven o'clock, on Friday evenings.

THE WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION METHODISTS

Meet in the Tabernacle, Batty Place. Their chapel was opened for divine worship in 1833. It will contain from five to six hundred persons.

Order of Services :—Sundays, prayer-meeting, at seven o'eloek in the morning, and sermons at half-past ten, two, and six; Wednesday evening, at seven, sermon.

THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

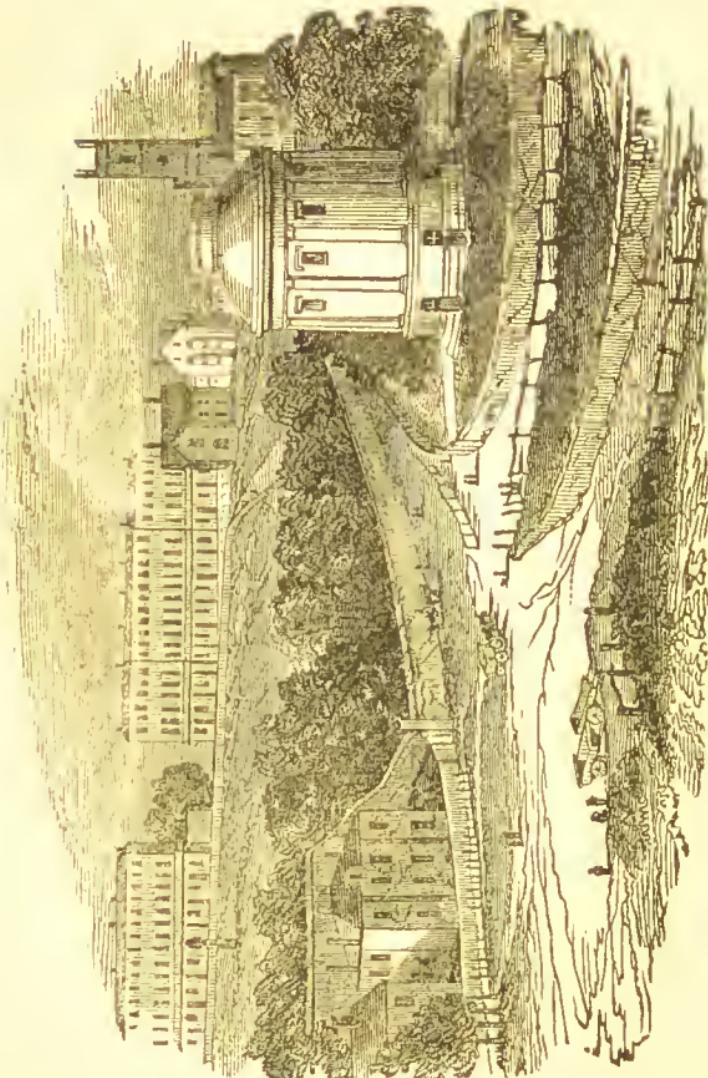
The Christians popularly known by this name, meet at the Auation-Mart, King-Street. This house was licensed as a elaple in 1839, and the Brethren removed to it from Quay-Street, where their meetings were first held. All their meetings are open to the publie.

Order of Services :—Every Sunday in the forenoon the Brethren meet together to eelebrate the Lord's Supper, with “liberty of Ministry;” in the evening, a sermon at half-past six o'clock; on Wednesday evening, meetings for “liberty of Ministry,” when it is open to all the Brethren to engage in prayer or exhortation.

BETHEL CHAPEL,

Formerly the Old Town Hall.

This building is in the lower part of the town. Serviee is held here by the ministers and friends of the different denominations, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, for the benefit of sailors and fishermen.



THE MUSEUM.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. &c.



ILL of late, Scarborough could not boast of much that is elegant or attractive in its structure; the last few few years have witnessed a great improvement. All our edifices, with one or two exceptions, are plain but commodious. A brief notice of the principal ones we shall now present to our readers.

THE MUSEUM.

This neat and beautiful repository of the remains of a former world, was originated by a few individuals connected with the Philosophical Society in this town. The foundation-stone was laid April 9th, 1828, by Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., of Hackness, the President, and bore the following inscription, on a brass plate:—

*This Building, erected for a Museum,
by subscription of the members of
The Scarborough Philosophical Society,
was begun April the ninth, 1828.*

*The principal projectors were
Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Baronet, President ;
Thomas Duesbery, Esq. (who presented the
collection of the late Thomas Hinderwelt, Esq. ;)
Robert Tindall, jun., Esq., Chairman of the
Building Committee ;
John Dunn, Esq., Secretary ;
William Smith, Esq., Geologist ;
Mr. Bean and Mr. Williamson, Naturalists.*

The Museum is a rotunda, of the Roman Doric order, thirty-seven feet six inches in external diameter, and fifty feet high. The basement contains, *pro tempore*, the Library, Keeper's Room, and Laboratory. When sufficient funds are obtained, it is proposed to add wings, radiating from the central building, which will then be entirely used as a Museum. The principal room is thirty-five feet high, and is lighted from a dome. It is not compatible with the design of this sketch to detail the several points of beauty, which a mind familiar with architectural designs will easily discover; yet there are some parts so exquisitely beautiful, that it would be impossible to pass them over. The cornice which surrounds the building has scarcely its equal, and is, we are

informed, taken from the Theatre Marcellus, at Rome. The windows, designed more for the admission of air than light, are also taken from the temple of the god Ridiculo, at Rome. The staircase to the gallery, if we are not mistaken, is similar to the one in the library at the Chapter-house of York Minster, the model of both, we believe, from the same temple. The society is indebted to R. H. Sharp, Esq., architect, of York, for the very chaste and classical design; and though crippled in his plans by the limited resources of the society, yet it has called forth the approbation of many distinguished visitors, and will certainly hand down his name to posterity with honour.

The circular plan of the building was suggested by the late W. Smith, Esq., L.L.D., the justly celebrated geologist, as being more capable of exhibiting, in one simple and intelligible form, the stratification of the rocks of Great Britain, than could be obtained by any other method; and by placing the fossils on sloping shelves, according to their stratigraphical order, the study of the once intricate science of geology would be reduced to the greatest degree of simplicity; and the coloured sketch, in front of the gallery, of the actual stratification of the coast, from the

Humber to the Tees, forms an appropriate index to the geological productions of the district. The cost of the building was about £1,300, exclusive of furnishing, and the purchase and preparations of specimens, &c.

The Museum is supported by voluntary subscription; and certainly there is no object in Scarborough which will so amply repay inspection, to an intelligent and well-regulated mind, as the rich, ample, and, in many instances, unique specimens which are found here. The individual is not to be envied, who, after viewing and musing among these reliques of the old world, does not feel deeper impressions of the power, the goodness, and the wisdom, of the infinite and eternal Mind.

THE TOWN HALL.

This is a commodious building, situated in Long-Room-Street, in which the Sessions are held, and all the business of the Corporation is transacted. The large room is often used, by permission of the Mayor, for the public meetings of the different societies in the town. There is nothing that is attractive in the room itself. A portrait of George III, painted by Stewartson, is



THE ODD FELLOWS HALL.



suspended over the chair; and the anti-room is graced by one of the late Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, a celebrated musician of Scarborough, who attained the age of 103 years. It is painted by the late J. Jackson, Esq., R.A.

THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Immediately adjoining Christ-Church, in Vernon-Place, is a new and handsome building, seventy-three feet long, by thirty feet and a half wide, and about sixty feet high, belonging to the extensive body of Odd Fellows, in this place. The foundation-stone was laid by Thomas Purnell, Esq., the then Mayor, on the 4th of February, 1840. In this stone was deposited a leaden box, enclosing a parchment, on which was recorded the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship in Scarborough, with several other particulars relative to the Order. The building, planned by Messrs. J. Gibson and W. Johnson, members of the Scarborough Lodges, is in the Grecian style of architecture. At the front are two fluted Doric columns, and above these are two other fluted ones, of the Ionic order, supporting the middle cornice. Above this, and under the pediment-cornice, is the motto, "*Amicitia, Amor, et*

Veritas," and a shield charged with part of the emblems used by the Order, earved in *basso reliefo*.

The interior of the building eonsists of two stories, the lower one eontaining a number of roomis for a resident keeper, together with a large eooking kitelen, to be used on publie festivities, for which purpose the building was intended to be let. On the seeond floor is the large assembly-room, fifty-eight feet in length, by twenty-seven in breadth, and at one end is a retiring-room.

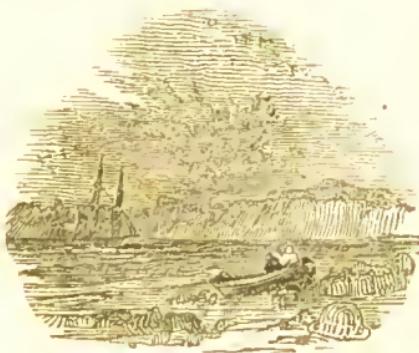
THE POST OFFICE.

This establishment, having been situated in Merehants' Row, for upwards of a eentury, is now removed to No. 50, Newbrough-Street, by the present Post-master, Mr. John Gillott, Tea-Dealer. Owing to the rapid inerease of the town, westward, this arrangement has been long wished for. It is now in one of the most convenient situations that could be chosen, and we have no doubt will be duly appreeiated by the publie. There are two mails every day; the southern one eonveying letters to and from Beverley, Hull, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, &c. : the

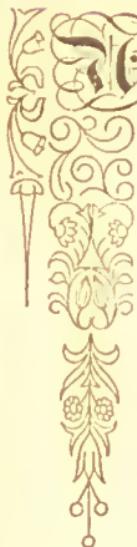
western one, to and from York, whence it branches off for London, Leeds, Liverpool, and all places in the North and West. The times of arrival and departure are given in the appendix.

THE SAVINGS' BANK.

This building is in King-Street, and is a neat stone-fronted edifice, containing offices for the transaction of business, and also a good room, which is often used (with permission of the Trustees,) by the committees of different societies, for the management of their affairs. The Bank was established in 1818, and in it, is now vested a capital of £59,696, belonging to 1,822 depositors.



RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, &c.



NDER this head, we shall include all those which take an interest in the moral and mental training of the eom-
munity. First in order, and in im-
portanee, are

THE SCHOOLS.

Those for the poor espeially, are rather numerous, and upon the whole, well conduced.

THE AMICABLE SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS

were founded by the late Robert North, Esq., in 1729, for clothing the ehilidren of the poor of Seaborough, and edueating them in the prinei-
ples of the Chureh of England. The Sehool-
rooms were built in 1817, at the eost of £1,200,

on ground given by the late Corporation, and are situated near Duesbery's Walk, to the north of Queen Street. They contain, besides the School-rooms, apartments for the master and mistress. The society is under the government of a President, four Trustees, and four Wardens, annually elected. The fund for the support of the institution arises from weekly or annual subscriptions of the members, collections made at the churches, with other voluntary donations and legacies. Fifty boys and thirty girls, thus clothed and educated, are now in the schools, and the number of members is about three hundred.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

This institution was founded in 1808, and is under the patronage of the ladies of Scarborough, who ever manifest an ardent solicitude for the improvement of the lower order of their own sex. The present number of girls in this school is about 110, who not only receive instruction adapted to raise their moral character, but to fit them for the domestic circle in which they will probably move.

THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS

Have been promoted by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants; and a school-room was built in 1810, in a field at the end of the Rope-walk, leading to St. Mary's Church, which will contain upwards of four hundred children. It is under the direction of a committee, annually elected, who are assiduously attentive to the advancement of the institution. The present number of children in these schools is three hundred and sixty.

INFANT SCHOOL.

One of these interesting institutions was formed in Scarborough, about 1827, under a committee of management of ladies and gentlemen. The school is in St. Sepulchre Street. The present number of children is 180.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The one for girls was erected in 1836, nearly opposite the schools of the Amicable Society, and the one for boys, in 1837, on a site granted by the Corporation, at the upper end of Queen

Street. They are exclusively conducted on the principles of the Established Church. An endowment of £300 was made by the late Lord Faversham, to this institution, in 1837. The number of children in these schools is 180. An Infant School, in connection with the National Schools was opened in 1845, in Tuthill, near St. Thomas' Chapel, and is calculated to hold sixty children.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

An auxiliary to this society was formed in 1812, chiefly by the efforts of T. Hinderwell, Esq., the distinguished historian of Scarborough, who was till his death, the President of the society, and he was succeeded by Dr. Murray. The Depository is at Messrs. Rowntree's, Newbro' Street.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

Has likewise its auxiliary in Scarborough, which was established in 1829. The Rev. M. H. Miller, M.A., President. The Depository is at Miss Grainger's, No. 3, Newbrough-Street.

THE TRACT SOCIETY

Was formed in 1829, and is an Auxiliary to the

London Religious Tract Society. Its Depository is at Messrs. Ainsworths', Booksellers, 24, Newborough St. S. W. Theakston has always on sale the publications of the Society.

Connected likewise with the various religious bodies in the town are Auxiliary Missionary Societies, which are well supported.



SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.



CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, &c.

F these Scarborough possesses no inconsiderable number, raised partly by the benevolence of men of past times, and supported in considerable vigour now by the inhabitants, aided by many of its distinguished visitors. The first which from its importance and extent, claims our earliest attention, is

THE SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

This spacious edifice was built in 1752. It consists of a centre and two wings, with a court in front, and is situated near the north end of Queen Street. This hospital contains thirty-six separate apartments, for as many poor seamen, or widows of seamen, belonging to Scarborough. The charity is under the management of fifteen Trustees, annually chosen from the inhabitants,

by the owners and masters of ships belonging to the port. The funds arise from the duty of 1s. per month, collected under an Act of Parliament, out of the wages of every seaman belonging to the port of Scarborough. About 200 persons are at present relieved from this Charity, receiving sums according to their different circumstances.

THE TRINITY HOUSE.

This chaste and elegant structure, from the design of R. H. Sharp, Esq., of York, is raised upon the site of the old edifice in St. Sepulchre Street. The foundation-stone was laid in 1832, and the building opened for the reception of the inmates in 1833. It contains comfortable rooms for the accommodation of poor persons, besides a board-room for the use of the trustees. This is another of our maritime charities, and has existed, no doubt, from two to three hundred years. The inscription below the cornice is as follows:—

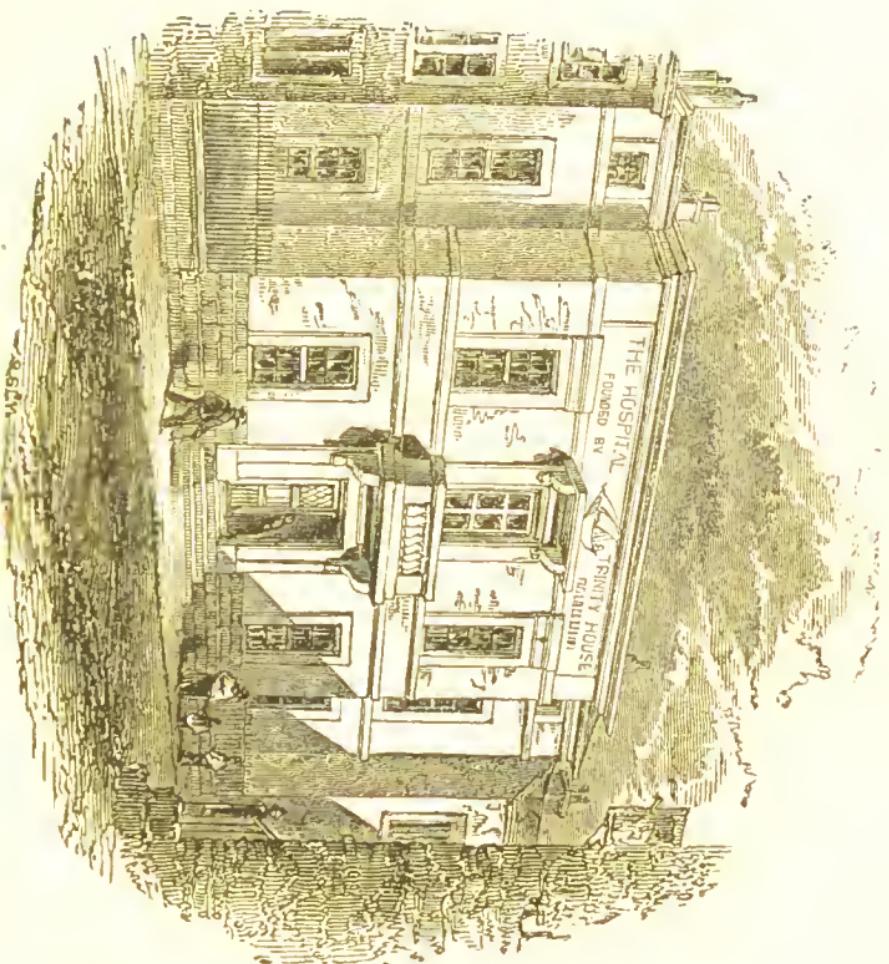
THE-HOSPITAL-

FOUNDED-MDCII;



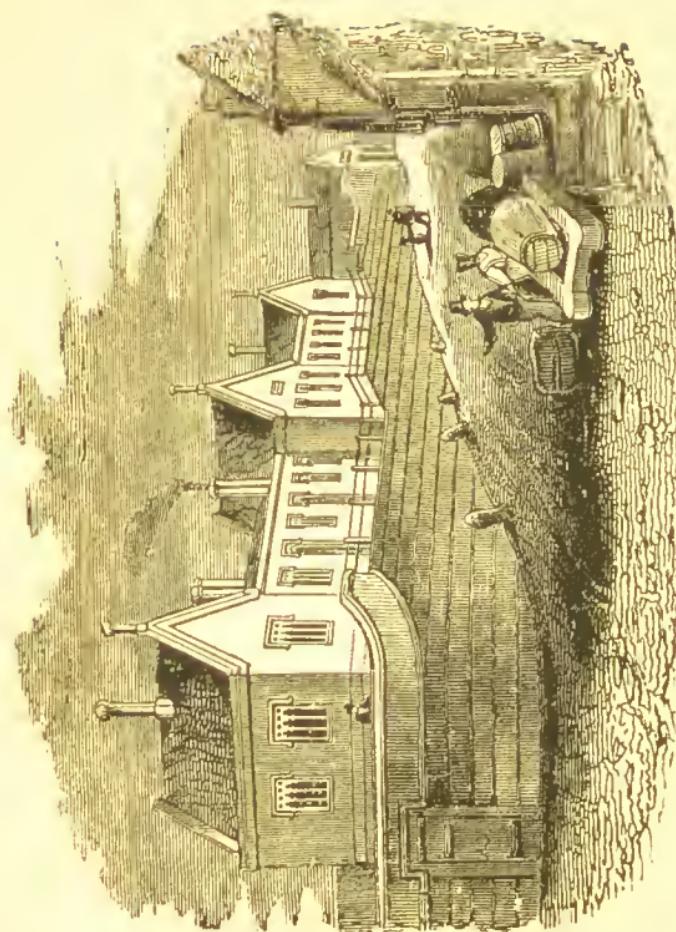
-TRINITY-HOUSE.

REBUILT-MDCCCXXXII.



TRINITY HOUSE.

WILSON'S MARINERS' ASYLUM.



ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL.

This building is situate to the west of the present poor-house, and contains thirteen tenements for the use of the aged and infirm poor. The hospital was founded in the reign of Henry II, by Hugh de Bulmer, who gave some lands at Scarborough for its support.

TAYLOR'S FREE DWELLINGS.

These neat and comfortable dwellings are situated in Cook's Row. They contain fourteen apartments, inhabited by aged and respectable poor of Scarborough. Mr. Joseph Taylor in 1810, bequeathed a legacy of £1,000, out of which they were erected, and are kept in repair. Several other sums of money were left by this benevolent man, to other charitable institutions in the town; and an endowment of £800 has since been left to the former charity, by Mrs. Hannah Mennell a relative of the original Testator.

WILSON'S MARINERS' ASYLUM.

These Alms-houses were erected by the late

Richard Wilson, Esq., at a cost of from three to four thousand pounds, for the use of decayed mariners. In his will he left under the care of fifteen trustees, a sufficient sum to keep the building in repair, and to furnish the inmates with a small annuity. The building is situated at the top of Auborough Street, near the North Cliff, and was commenced in 1836. It consists of fourteen houses of two rooms each. He lived to nominate the first occupants:—future vacancies are to be filled by objects chosen by the trustees.

Besides these, there are a considerable number of hospitals, and other charitable institutions, for an account of which the reader is referred to the History of Scarborough, or the Report of the Commissioners of Charities.



LITERARY SOCIETIES.

THESE are not very numerous in Scarborough, but are becoming important, and exciting a growing impression on the public mind. Though not the oldest, yet perhaps the first in interest is

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

It was formed in 1827. The attention of the members was immediately directed to the importance of a Museum, in which the rich treasures of the coast, general subjects of natural history, and local antiquities, could be preserved. This has already been effected. Several valuable and interesting papers, on important subjects, have been read by some of the members, or communicated by other distinguished individuals. The Society is governed by a Council, consisting of

all the shareholders in the building, and six life proprietors, chosen annually by the members. Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., is the President, and a liberal patron.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This Institution which aims at the moral and mental improvement of the mechanics, has been in existence about 13 years. At present there is no public building belonging to the Society; but the members hold their meetings in a room in Newbrough-Street. This is much to be regretted, as the possession of more appropriate accommodation would tend to realize the object which the founders of these institutes ever have in view. The number of members is now considerable, including many of the higher classes, and a well selected library is accessible to them.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

During the year 1840, a Horticultural Society was formed in Scarborough, and its first exhibition was held in the Spa Saloon, in September, that year.

It is usual to hold two exhibitions in a year, the first in June, and the second in Sep-

tember.—Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., is the President.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL LIBRARY

Is situated on King-Street Cliff, and is the only public one existing in the town. It was formed in 1801, chiefly by some individuals anxious to advance the agricultural interest of the neighbourhood; but happily, some years ago, the laws of the society were so extended as to admit works of general literature, including the interesting publications by the Commissioners of Public Records. The present number of volumes is upwards of 3,000. The building adjoins the Subscription News-room, and has a fine prospect of the sea and harbour.

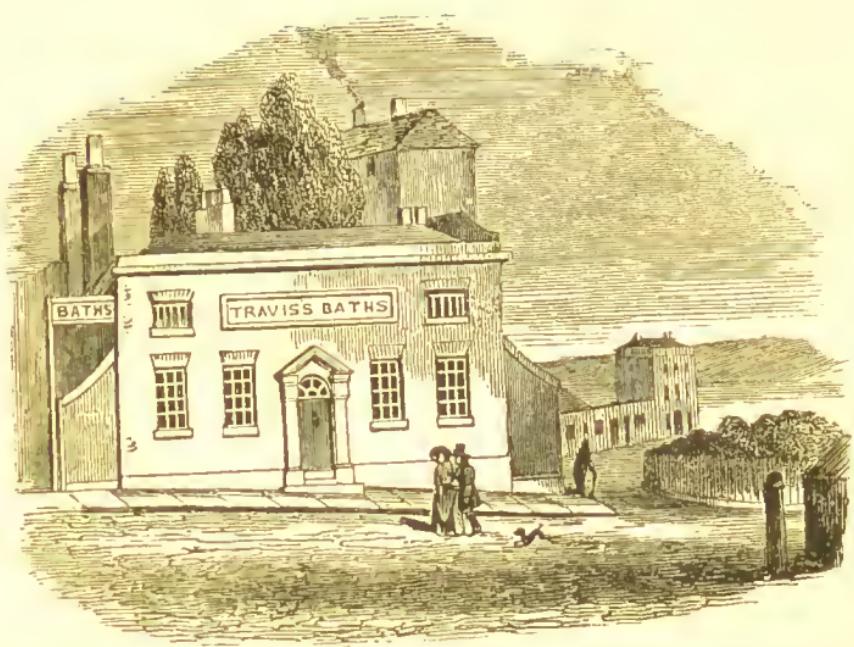
Besides this proprietary one, there is a Free Library, kept by Mrs. Oldfield, in Newbro'-Street. There are also libraries at the Baptist and Independent Chapels, and circulating ones at Messrs. Ainsworth's, Mr. Lowther's, and at Mr. S. W. Theakston's. The latter also opens a News-room, during the season, the terms of which are as follow :—

One Shilling and Sixpence per week;
Two Shillings and Sixpence per fortnight;
Five Shillings per month.

BATHING.

HE beautiful and sloping form of the beach affords every facility for this exhilarating indulgence. At an early hour, during the season, the sands present an interesting appearance, from the crowds who are going to bathe in the pellueid empire of Neptune. The original machines are employed on the South shore, and persons are in attendance to wait upon bathers. Two females generally attend a lady when she bathes; and, if a gentleman need an attendant, one is always ready to render all the assistance which is desired. For those who prefer bathing on a less-frequented shore; or wish less publicly to enjoy the salubrious exercise of swimming; there are machines on the North sands, near low Peasholm, with similar attendants and accommodations. The best time for this





TRAVIS'S BATHS.



HARLAND'S BATHS.

refreshing exercise is after breakfast, and the charge is 6d. each time.

For the convenience of those who, either from delicacy or other causes, dare not venture into the open sea, accommodation has been provided in the various bathing establishments in the town, where all the advantages of the sea-water can be enjoyed, combined with the greatest privacy and comfort.

TRAVIS'S BATHS.

This respectable establishment, situate at the entrance to St. Nicholas' Cliff, was originally opened in 1798. It has since been re-built, and the interior fitted up with every attention to comfort and elegance. The Baths are of wood and marble, and are adapted either for plunging, sitting, or the recumbent position. Every tide, these baths are supplied with pure sea water, and admit of every variety of temperature. Rooms are also fitted up for Steam, the Douche, and Shower Baths.

HARLAND'S BATHS.

This commodious and elegant establishment is situated in the New Road, near to Vernon Place. The interior of the Baths is fitted up with considerable taste, and the edifice has been

much enlarged, and the accommodation for visitors augmented. The Baths are constantly supplied with pure sea-water, and no expence has been spared by the proprietor to render them worthy of an enlarged share of public support.

CHAMPLEY'S BATHS

Occupy a situation between the Cliff and Belvoir Terraee. It is a new and elegant building, and commands a beautiful and charming prospect of the adjoining country. These baths possess all the accommodations of the others, with what some may consider an additional advantage—one suite of rooms for ladies, and another for gentlemen.

WEDDELL'S BATHS.

These Baths, situated near the Pier, were erected in 1812, and are supplied with the purest water, fresh pumped from the sea, between the piers, at a part remote from all contamination. They are neatly fitted up with the requisite accommodation for warm, cold, and shower baths.

VICKERMAN'S BATHS

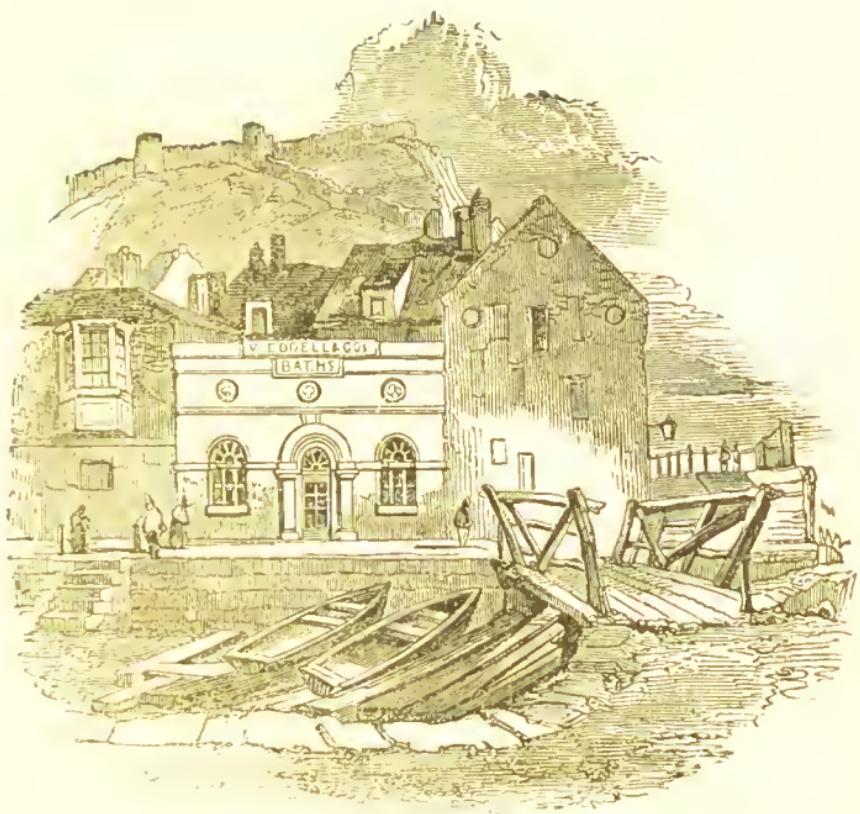
Are upon the Sands, adjoining the Marine Houses. They possess excellent accommodation,



CHAMPLEY'S BATHS.



VICKERMAN'S BATHS.



WEDDELL'S BATHS.



SEA BATHING INFIRMARY.

and are well entitled to a portion of public patronage and support.

GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

The projected establishment of a General Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Scarborough, for the benefit of the diseased poor, has a claim to a more general patronage.

In 1796, an Infirmary of this kind was established at Margate, under the very warm recommendation of sixteen eminent medical practitioners. In 1804, five physicians and surgeons, who had been desired by the directors of the institution, to examine and state its effects, reported—

“That by the benefits which it has effected in the saving of limbs, by subduing the most pressing diseases of the joints; in conquering inflammation of the eyes, which had resisted former endeavours, and threatened permanent blindness; in healing obstinate, weakening, and distressing sores; in resolving and removing the evils attendant on indurated glands, in various parts; in restoring health and vigour from conditions of body the most emaciated and deplorable; in altering, to all appearance, constitutions where striking characters of a strong seropulous disposition had been manifested; and

in preserving the lives of persons seemingly at the brink of death—it had equalled their hope, and exceeded the promise and declared expectations of its founders and early promoters."

Such were the salutary effects of the Margate Bethesda, estimated upon the experience of more than eight years, by professional gentlemen, whose names are a sufficient panegyrie. During that period, upwards of eight hundred patients had been admitted, of whom a great majority were restored to health and strength.

What Margate has effected for the South of England, Scarborough, it might not unreasonably be presumed, would effect for the North. As the immediate extent, however, of public patronage could not, with any certainty, be anticipated, it professed at first to furnish only the bathing, gratis, till an enlarged conviction of its utility should have proportionately increased its funds; which a very moderate contribution from the opulent summer visitors, with the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry of the northern counties, it is hoped will competently supply, if disbursed under a very constant and vigilant superintendance. To meet this benevolent view, and to supply the wants and convenience of patients recommended from a distance, lodging and

boarding are now allowed, on a scale proportionate to the amount of individual subscription: viz—

A Subsriber of One Guinea, annually, may recommend a patient, who will be entitled to bed and board, or seven shillings per week, and the benefit of the baths and medicine, for a fortnight.

A Subsriber of Two Guineas, annually, has the same privilege for a month.

A Subsriber of Five Guineas, annually, has the same privilege, for one patient, during the four months' bathing season.

Persons making donations have privileges equivalent to the interest of ten per cent on their respective benefactions.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at Messrs. Woodall and Co's and the York City and County Bank, Scarborough.

Patron:

His Grace the Archbishop of York.

President:

(At present vacant.)

Vice-Presidents:

*His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant
of Derbyshire.*

The Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle.

The Right Honourable the Earl Fitzwilliam.

*The Right Honourable the Earl of Harewood, Lord-
Lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkshire.*

The Right Honourable the Earl de Grey.

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Physician—*Dr. Murray.*

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Messrs. Travis, Dunn, and Dunn; and Messrs. Weddell and Cross.

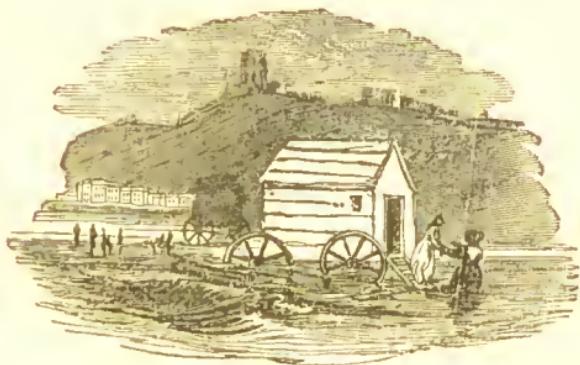
Treasurer—*W. D. Thornton Duesbery, Esq.*

Secretary (*pro tem*)—*Mr. John Cook.*

THE THEATRE.

This is the only place of public entertainment in Scarborough. It is a commodious building, situate in St. Thomas' Street, and was bought and

embellished by the late Stephen Kemble, Esq. The present lessees, Mrs. Beverly and Mr. Saml. Roxby, conduct the Theatre with great spirit and enterprise;—during the season, some of the most distinguished performers of the day are engaged; and we trust that exertion and merit will not go unrewarded, by the admirers of genius, and the lovers of the drama.



MARKETS.

THE earliest account of a market at Scarborough, is about 1181. There is a tradition that the first Market-place was near the covered Rope-walk, north of Toller-gate, and the great blue stone which now forms part of the wall of the field adjoining Rutland Terrace, is said to have been the place where all public bargains were made and ratified. It is probable, from the name of the adjoining street, that tolls were formerly paid there. During the reign of Edward VI. both the markets and fairs were held upon the sands. there are still the remains of the butter-cross,



standing at the lower part of St. Mary's-Street, and proclamations are continued to be read there ; and one of the adjoining streets is still known by the name of Saturday Market.

Thus the Markets in Scarborough have been held in different places, according to the peculiar changes required by the times. At present they are held in and near Newborough-Street, a most inconvenient place on many accounts ; indeed, a good Market-place is much wanted.

The Markets for poultry, butchers' meat, &c., are on Thursdays and Saturdays, though the former is the principal day. The supply of every kind is generally abundant ; and, compared with neighbouring markets, not dear. The meat is generally of an excellent kind, especially the Moor mutton, which may be often seen in the Shambles. Poultry and vegetables, especially potatoes, are abundant. The situation of the place would seem to preclude the possibility of good fruit, yet the gardeners from the surrounding neighbourhood afford generally a supply of superior quality.

Walshaw, Bravener, Horsley, and other gardeners, have an abundant supply of fruit, and furnish strangers with it, at their own lodgings, on the shortest notice.

There are two annual Fairs, for cattle, &c., viz., on Holy Thursday and Old Martinmas day.

THE FISH MARKET

Is principally on the Sands, though a great quantity of fish is generally carried round to the lodging-houses for sale. The supply of fish is most abundant, and generally of the best quality. The following list exhibits a good variety:—Cod, Ling, Halibut, Turbot, Skate, Codling, Haddoek, Whiting, Maekarel, Herrings, Dabs, Plaice, Soles, Gurnard, Coal-fish, Lobsters, Shrimps, and Crabs. The priece varies considerably, depending entirely upon the supply. Salmon, Salmon-trout, and Oysters, are likewise to be had when in season.

The best time for Cod-fish, from a mistaken idea entertained by many, has been supposed to be altogether confined to the winter months; but as a eonvincing proof to the contrary, many of them are daily brought to this market in June, July, and August, in the highest perfection. Besides, during these months, both on the eoasts and the banks of Newfoundland, immense quantities, in very fine condition, are taken and salted for the winter consumption of the Roman Catholie world. The perfection, or, as it is ordinarily termed, ‘the being in season,’ of Cod-fish, is

known by its particular thickness towards its head and shoulders. In May, and part of June, the large-sized fish of this kind, as well as Ling, do many of them deposit their spawn ; but, by the end of June, most of them, except Ling, are again fit for the table. Such as fishermen take near the shore, and on sandy banks, are always of a loose texture, and poor in condition, in every season of the year. The healthy fine fish are caught on a rocky bottom. This coast, indeed, chiefly consists of covered rocks, in places intermixed with sands which shelter Crabs, Lobsters, and various shell-fish, and produces such food as the larger fish delight in. The vast extent of scar, or ledge of rocks, as far as, and upon the very Dogger Bank, interspersed with sandy spots, affords suitable places to deposit the spawn, as well as to feed in. Accordingly, fishermen remark that when they lay their lines in deep water, on a rocky bottom, they constantly take fish ; but when, by chance or through inexperience, on sand, they seldom succeed in any material degree ; and what they catch is neither large nor good of its kind : they likewise observe that the Cod-fish do not migrate hence, but are to be found on this coast throughout the year.

Ling, as well as Cod-fish, is, in the months of

July and August bought by the score, for salting. Ling measures not less than twenty-six inches, from the gills to the fork of the tail, and Cod twenty inches; Ling not unfrequently weighing four stone weight each. A Cod-fish was taken near Scarborough, in 1775, which measured five feet eight inches, girth five feet, weighing seventy-eight pounds, and sold for one shilling! They are not unfrequently bought by the single fish, after a plentiful take, at about a penny a pound. The spawn of a Cod-fish, taken in December, was found to contain 3,686,860 eggs. A gentleman of this neighbourhood, in the month of April, 1786, obtained the roe or spawn of a Ling at Scarborough, which weighed five pounds and a half avoirdupois. Each grain contained five hundred eggs; consequently the whole amounted to the almost incredibile number of 19,248,625.

Fishermen inform us, that a sea-fish must be six years old, in general, before it is fit to be served up to table. Maekarel, one year old, is no larger than one's finger; that of two years, twiee as big; at three or four it becomes that small kind of Maekarel, that has neither milts nor roes; between five and six, such as is eommonly brought to market,—Flat-fish in like proportion. The Turbot, one year old is no bigger

than a crown-piece; at two, as broad as one's hand; but must be five or six years old before it comes to perfection. The great collection of spawn is observed only in large and old fish. The Skate kind goes quite out of season in October; but after an interval of about six weeks, is again good, though in its highest perfection from May and June, through the summer. The smaller Skate, which does not spawn, and which fishermen therefore term *maiden*, is always fit for the table. And it may be remarked, that after June, all kinds of fish taken on this coast, are, for the most part, good; though the Turbot is in perfection earlier. Soles are brought in great abundance to this market, in excellent condition. They are to be found in all the sandy bays, particularly near Filey. We also collect from experienced fishermen, and others on the coast, that the time of spawning for each kind of fish cannot exactly be defined, as it is often found to be a month later than the usual term assigned. The whole coast is richly supplied with a succession of excellent fish.

There are two sorts of boats used by the fishermen from this port, which differ from those used in the South, viz., the Coble and the Five-men-boat. The Coble is twenty feet six inches long,

five feet in extreme breadth, wide-floored, and nearly flat-bottomed ; about one ton burthen, and rowed with three pair of short oars or skulls, occasionally stepping a mast, and hoisting a lug-sail. It is said to be an admirable kind of sea-boat ; but we hardly know of any port in Europe where the same is not asserted of constructions as different as can well be supposed to be used on the same element ; and after some attention towards it, as a matter of curiosity, and worth regarding in other points of view, it would seem, with respect to safety, that more depends on the judicious management of the boat than on its construction.

The Five-men-boat is forty-five or fifty feet long, fifteen broad, eelineher-built, and twenty-five tons burthen. It is navigated by six men and a boy ; but called ‘ Five-men-boat,’ from there being only that number who share in the profits. The other man and boy are hired to cook, &c., and only receive wages, not shares. Three men manage the fishing-eoble, caeh provided with three lines, neatly eoiled upon an oblong basket, construeted for the purpose. Their hooks are baited, and placeed very regularly in the centre of the coil. Eeach line is furnished with one hundred and eighty hooks, at six feet six inehes dis-

tance from each other. The hooks are fastened to strong horse-hair lines, twenty-seven inches in length. Nine of these lines are fastened together, and used as one, which extends about three miles, and is furnished with above 2,500 hooks. An anehor and buoy are fixed at each end of the line, which is laid aeross the eurrent. The tides of flood and ebb continue an equal time on this coast, and, when undisturbed by winds, run each way six hours. They are so rapid, that the fishermen can only shoot and haul their lines at the turn of the tide ; and therefore the lines always remain upon the ground about six hours. The same rapidity of tide prevents their using hand-lines.

THE FISHERMEN'S REFUGE

Is an institution formed in 1835, for insuring or replaeeing the nets, lines, and fishing gear of such *poor* fishermen as contribute a small quota monthly to a fund, principally raised by voluntary subserption of honorary members. By thus eneouraging a provident foresight and sober habits, much advantage is already observed in a class of men hitherto as prodigal as industrious.

TRADE.

Though in possession of a convenient port and harbour, Searborough has a very restricted commerce. Many causes contribute to this. The sterile moors which almost surround it, and the absence of all water communication with the interior, are the chief obstacles to the extension of trade; but sanguine expectations are entertained by many, that the power of genius will soon overcome these defects of nature; and that by the railroad to York, the whole of the West-Riding may receive many of their imports direct from Searborough. That such an undertaking is already of immense advantage to the town, is self-evident; but whether it will benefit the interior, by importations from abroad, is indeed doubtful. At present, ship-building, and its dependent trades, are the principal branches in which the inhabitants are more deeply interested. But even this is so far changed, from various causes, that only one builder is now engaged in it. The following statement will show the number of vessels built in different years, and their amount of tonnage:—In 1825, six ships were built, the tonnage of which was 1,561; in 1831,

only three, tonnage 530 ; in 1839, only two, tonnage 407 ; and in 1845, only two, tonnage 866. The number of vessels belonging the port in 1836 was 172, tonnage 27,052 ; and in 1846 they had increased to 203, tonnage 32,925.

The Commerce of the port is chiefly confined to the following articles :—

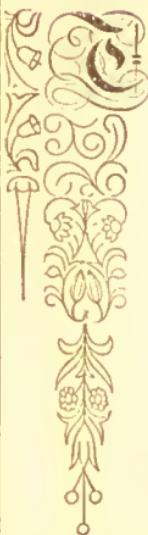
Exports : corn, butter, hamis, bacon, and salt-fish, coastwise only.

Imports : coals, from Newcastle, Sunderland, &c. ; timber and deals, from the Baltic and north America; cattle from Jersey; apples from France ; and spirits, wine, and groceries from London. The amount of the duties of the port, for the year 1840, was £1887 7s. 2d. and in 1845, £4251 9s. 1d. The privilege of the bonding system having been extended to Scarborough, has greatly increased the receipts. The amount of duties received in 1846 was £4,027 10s. 8d.

The only manufactories, at present, are those dependent upon shipping ; and of these there are one of cordage, and two of sails.

A Railroad, in connection with the York and North Midland Railway, has, and will do much to advance the interest of Scarborough. This is no longer a doubt : and steam-boats, to and from London *direct*, would be excellent auxiliaries.

THE HARBOUR AND PIERS.



HE Harbour of Scarborough is of such importance to the coasting trade, on this side the Island, that various grants, and some of them at a very early date, have been made by the Government, for keeping the port in repair.

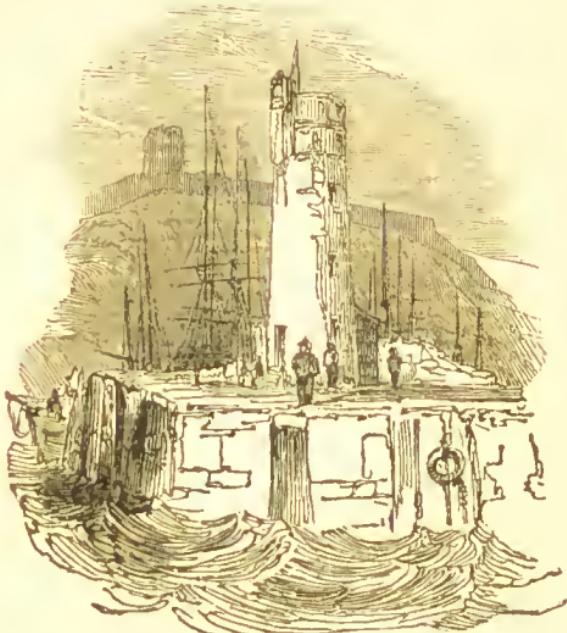
Henry III, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, granted letters patent, bearing date 30th July, 1252, by which every merchant ship coming into the Harbour was to pay 6d., every fisherman's ship, 4d., and every fisherman's boat, 2d. This was to continue for five years. This grant was renewed for three years, in the fifty-third year of the same reign; and several similar grants have been subsequently made for limited periods.

The Harbour of Scarborough has great advantages; and these ought to be duly appreciated by the masters of coasting vessels. It is allowed to be the only place of refuge between the Humber and Tynemouth-haven, which can safely be entered in storms, by vessels of any moderate draught of water. It is easy of access, and has frequently

afforded the means of preserving many valuable ships, their cargoes and crews, in situations of the most imminent danger; ample testimonies of which can be furnished at the Custom-house. It not only possesses a superior depth of water within the shelter of its pier, over any other tide-haven within the preceding limits; but from its situation, in the recess of a bay, four miles within the usual track of vessels sailing between Whitby rock and Flamborough-head, it enables them, in easterly gales, by the additional drift, to keep so much longer off the shore, and generally gives them an opportunity to enter at a proper time of the tide. In the winter season, ships on this part of the coast are frequently overtaken by sudden and violent gales of wind from the eastward, and are unable to clear the land on either tack. Under these circumstances of distress, *this harbour is their only refuge from destruction*; and such an important advantage in situation, may be said to constitute a real excellence.

Some idea may be formed of the accumulation of sand since the first formation of the port, by the fact, that what is now Quay-street, was originally a part of the harbour; mooring-posts having been found in some of the cellars of the houses. It is, indeed, stated by Mr. Hinderwell, that in

1811, persons were living who remembered catching fish, with angling lines, from the present staith on the sands, and even behind the present building places, which are now quite dry at high water.



For the direction of ships intending to enter the port, a signal is displayed every day, on the top of the Light-house, at the end of Vineent's Pier, where a light is exhibited as a guide by night, so long as the water continues at the depth of ten feet in the harbour. A further improvement being now carried into effect, by the Commissioners in Trust for the Harbour, of making

available, for the ships taking refuge there, that large space inclosed between the outer and Vincent's piers ; the entrance is by an opening through the latter, and narrowing the space at the west end of the former, which provides room for the perfect security of at least one hundred additional vessels.

An additional Pier, extending from West Sandgate, southward, has been built upwards of twenty years, which has greatly contributed to the advantage of the Harbour, and forms an agreeable and convenient promenade. Many of the stones with which the outer Pier is built, weigh from twenty to thirty tons each. They were conveyed by lighters from the quarry of the White Nab, an opposite point to the south of the Harbour, about two miles distant. This quarry, a great natural curiosity, is worth examination.

THE LIFE BOAT.

In treating of the Harbour, it might be proper to observe that the Life-boat, which was constructed at Scarborough in the year 1801, from Mr. Greathead's plan, has been instrumental in saving much property and many lives. It was built, and is supported, by voluntary donations. Experience is the most convincing proof of the

merits of any invention; and upon this principle we can, with the strictest propriety, add our testimony to the great utility of the Life-boat.



The present one is upon an improved principle, and was built in 1823. By the tremendous gale which visited this coast in 1836, even this was upset, and ten of the crew of fourteen were drowned, but such an occurrence can very rarely happen.

With congenial views, there have been established at Scarborough, under the active and efficient superintendence of the Coast-Guard, Capt. Manby's Mortar-piece and Apparatus, for forming a communication from the shore, with vessels in danger of shipwreck. By means of a small rope appended to a shot, which is discharged at such an elevation as to cross the vessel, and the crew are thus enabled to receive

such further aid as may be necessary for their safe landing, and perhaps the preservation of the ship and cargo.

This humane principle has likewise been carried into effect by the agency of Rockets, supplied for this purpose at Scarborough and other stations on the Yorkshire coast, by the scientific invention and persevering benevolence of A. G. Carte, Esq., Ordnance Store-keeper at Hull; who having the charge of the military barracks at Scarborough, frequently gratifies the visitants during the season, by exhibiting the precision of his Rockets in conveying the communicating rope to a distance of three or four hundred yards, to the exact point of its destination.

Both these praiseworthy means for the preservation of human life are highly deserving of public encouragement, but the latter appears entitled to a preference, from the facility with which it can be moved from place to place, where its services are wanted; and the trifling subscription required for providing the requisite ammunition on the days of exhibition, is not only applied to reimburse the party his outlay, in thus giving publicity to so laudable an object, and at the same time keeps in practice the Coast-Guard against the hour of threatened shipwreck, but leaves a

balance, which is honourably accounted for, towards establishing additional stations, and extending the usefulness of the invention.

Mr. Carte's Life-Preserver, for the security of persons learning to swim, or exposed to the risk of falling into deep water, is likewise deservedly recommended.

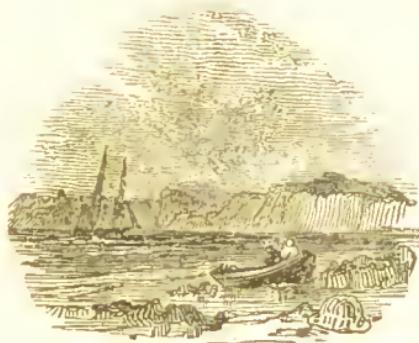
A HUMANE SOCIETY,

On the same principles as the Royal establishment of that name, in London, has long been instituted at Scarborough ; and on many occasions been eminently successful. There is a commodious room near the beach, with a warm bath, beds, blankets, and all the apparatus usually employed for the recovery of persons apparently drowned. Its fund is supported by voluntary subscription,* which pays the rent charge and other incidental expences; as well as affording rewards to those who are most prompt and active in rescuing lives exposed to imminent danger: many are the risks of life incurred here, to save others; and these examples of enterprise in the cause of humanity, have been both numerous and highly meritorious.

The *Society* for the relief of SHIPWRECKED MARINERS is a *national* concern, supported by

* Mr. Weddell, Surgeon, is the Honorary Secretary.

very small individual subseriptions; it will be suffieient to observe that an ageney has been formed at Searborough, under the superintendance of Mr. Stap, commanding offeir of the Coast-Guard, through whose unwearied efforts the same has been effieiently promoted.





GEOLOGY.

UR strata are medial, neither of the highest nor the lowest series; but to this general character, an important exception occurs, in the developement of a tertiary deposit, at Bridlington Quay. This is of very late discovery, and of very limited extent; it seems to be of the Pliocene period, and belonging to the Crag, but containing several very interesting shells; some, indeed, probably, peculiar to this locality. The chalk of our coast, which is hard, and traversed by veins of red and white flint, contains a far less number of organic remains, than the soft ereta-

ceous rocks of the South of England. The cliffs, however, between Flamborough and the first appearance of Speeton clay, arise to an altitude equalling those of the Kent coast, whieh have gained for our island the name of Albion, and whieh have so often been the theme of the poet's song, and the subjeet of the lamentation of the Englishman, when quitting his native land.

Along the low chalky sears, uneovered by the retiring tide, between the southern landing-plaee, as it is styled, at Flamborough and Bridlington-Quay, may be observed numerous petrified Aleyonites and Sponges, many of them of great size and fine preservation, but demanding no little toil and patience to withdraw them from the enclosing mass, especiaelly when possessed of long stems and spreading roots.

Similar Sponges oocur imbedded in the cliffs, with the *Marsupites ornatus* in detaeched plates, or but rarely in a perfect state, with the origins of the five arms or tentaculæ impressed on the body, mingled with eountless fragments of these tentaculæ. The *Belemnites mucronatus*, and two kinds of *Inocerami*, are the most eommon of the Testacea, whieh latter are most plentiful in the quarries more inland, as near Hunmanby, &c. The flints of this formation, scattered all over our

line of coast, are well deserving of notice, often presenting, when broken, Sponges, Tubipores, or Spines, and even whole bodies of Echinii, and particularly a small and beautiful Cidaris.

Where those lofty precipices of chalk terminate, a thin stratum of *red chalk*, about five or six feet thickness, is observable, at a ravine channelled out by winter torrents, whence, on the opposite side, rises up the dark tenacious Speeton clay. This red chalk has very few fossils, and is chiefly characterised by two species of terebratulae, a small Belemnite, *B. Listeri*, and by an undescribed Serpulite.*

The clay bed, similar in position to that at Kimmeridge, in Dorsetshire, is marked by many curious and interesting fossils; of these the delicate and nearly transparent *Belemnites fusiformis* is the most common, and the most beautiful Ammonites of several species, generally minute and finely bronzed with Pyrites, a little Bulla, and several of the extinct genera, Hamites and Crioceratites, usually in fragments, but occasionally perfect. The *H. maximus* is of large size; the *H. Beanii* smaller, but exceedingly elegant. Small vertebræ and teeth of fishes are observed, scat-

* Probably a diligent examination which this thin seam has hitherto escaped, would much extend the number.

tered about ; and four species of *Astacus*, one the *A. ornatus*, remarkable for the blue steely tint of its curved tail, was first noticed by Mr. John Williamson. The *Ostrea deltoidea*, so characteristic of the Kimmeridge clay, in the Southern counties, is also met with in this deposit near Pickering.

The Coralline Oolite rises next in order of stratification, at Filey Bridge, and is likewise finely displayed as the uppermost stratum on the north side of Scarborough Castle rock, where the structure, like that of a fish's roe, is readily discernable. In the interior are many valuable and useful quarries of this stone, as at Ayton, Seamer, and near Malton ; and in the *Macadamized* fragments, scattered in repairing the roads to Seamer and York, very pretty fossils may every now and then be obtained ; corroborating the suggestion of M. St. Fond, that travellers hastily passing through a country, ought to examine the piles of stones brought down to repair the highways, and thence might not merely gain some idea of the mineralogical structure of the country, but also obtain many interesting specimens.

This Coralline Oolite, especially in the vicinity of Malton, is very rich in organic remains ; in Corallines and Sponges which eap the upper bed ;

in many handsome Echini, particularly the *Cidaris florigemma*, at Malton and Ayton, and the *Clypeus* at the Castle rock; in Pectines, of several species, large, and in admirable preservation; in *Ostrea gregaria*, and casts of the *Phasianella striata*, large and striking, with the lengthened turbo-like *Phasianella Heddingtonensis*, at Seamer and Ayton.

Of the genus Ammonites, the *A. Sutherlandiae* and *Lamberti* occur of great size, and at least three species of *Astacus*, *A. rostratus*, rather common in the Malton quarries; and another detected by Mr. John Williamson, at Filey Bridge; along with a new and undescribed Asterias of the genus *Ophiura*, small, but remarkably elegant. *Tellina Amplicata*, and *Plagiostoma rigidum*, and a *Gervilia*, are also most abundant in this rock.

The Calcareous Sandstone comes from behind the Oolite, at Filey, re-appears over Redcliff, is extensively shown at Cayton Bay, where to the north of the mill may be seen a very large subsidence of this grit; and also at the Castle rock, where it presents the second line of stratification, passing inland in the same series with the coral limestone, in hills with a softly swelling rise, and then an abrupt escarpment towards the south-east, like a deep step or stair, and, as at Oliver's Mount, displaying a striking table-summit be-

tween those points, and presenting the most remarkable feature of the landscape. The upper portion resembles a yellow marly sand-stone; the lower, a closely grained grey-coloured lime-stone, abounding with *Terebratulæ* of a pearly appearance. The most striking peculiarity of some of the fossils of this stratum is their conversion, wholly or in part, into Calcedony; and, in many instances, an infiltration of siliceous matter seems to have destroyed and filled up the shells, and produced an exact cast in agate. The *Ammonites vertebralis*, or Fish-bone Ammonite, thus agatized, is rare, but of extraordinary beauty. The *A. Sutherlandiæ*, of vast size, even of half a hundred weight, first brought into notice by Mr. John Williamson, has a perfect coating of Calcedony. The *Terebratula socialis*, converted into white opaque pebble-like enamel, is abundant in the quarries above the spring head, which supplied, until lately, the town with water. A large *Gryphæa* also occurs in the same locality, with ligaments completely Calcedonized. This bed is that wherein the *Pinna lanceolata* is found in its most perfect state; and this fossil, scarcely known till recently, may be met with also in the quarries going to Deepdale, from Oliver's Mount, and still more readily at the Spring Hill. Many of

the shells in the Cale Grit, and none more so than the Pinna, are covered over with a thin glossy crust of peroxide of iron. And here we must not omit pointing out the Silieified Wood, crossed by veins of bluish ealedony, or incrusted with it in beautiful minute mammillated crystals, which occurs in this formation at Cayton Bay ; neither must we pass over the truly splendid specimens of fossil Starfishes lately found in the beds whieh rise in the eliffs beyond Newbiggin Wyke, near Filey.

A dark grey clay, of slaty texture, the Oxford Clay, is next in order, presenting a bed of immense thiickness, at Filey bridge, at Redeliff, and at the Castle Roek ; and offering many eurious petrifications, of whieh a small Ammonite, beautifully gilded with iron Pyrites ; a little Pinna, *P. mitis* ; the *Belemnites gracilis* ; with three species of a very delicate Shrimp, or Astaeus, are the principal.

The fossils here are numerous, but from the shivery nature of the clay, are with diffieulty obtained in any tolerable preservation. The fossilist will be best rewarded by examining and breaking up a flooring of this Oxford Clay, exposed at half-tide, at the foot of the Castle roek.

The *Kelloways Limestone* is one of considerable

importance to the naturalist from its many fine fossils; and to the public, by its utility as a building-stone. The quarries at Hackness, belonging to Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., are of good colour, durable, and work well; as is shewn in Haekness Hall, the York and Scarborough Museums, and in Christ Church, at Scarborough.

The shells most remarkable in this formation are *Ammonites Calloviensis*, *Gemmatus*, *Kænigii*, *Rostellaria Sulcata*, a new species, contributed by Mr. Williamson; *Gryphæa dilatata*; *Ostrea Marshii*, formerly *O. diluviana*; *Mya V. Scripta*, and *literata*; *Trigonia clavellata*; and *Avicula inæquivalvis*, usually covered with a thin white shelly matter. On the eastern side of the Castle, this rock may be noticed of great hardness, and so impregnated with ferruginous oxide, as nearly to merit the denomination of *clay-iron ore*, but still full of extraneous fossils. This rock is unusually productive in ammonites, not less than fifty species having been determined by Mr. Bean, since the last publication on the subject.

The Kelloways, and all the preceding strata, from the chalk, contain remains of the order Cancer; but it was only lately that the Cornish-brash completed the chain, by offering in the dark tenacious clay, dividing it from the Kello-

ways, an *Astacus*, in small blue-grey imbedded nodules. The claws and body have been separated beautifully perfect, but the entire animal has not yet been found.

The Cornbrash itself is very conspicuous at the point between Redeliff and Cayton bays, and likewise to the north of the Castle rock; but often varying much in colour and structure, and in some places passing into a dark-coloured clay, not unlike the Oxford clay. It contains numerous organic reliques, many a repetition of these in the preceding bed; others more peculiar, as *Terebratula ovoides*, at Gristhorpe Bay; *Trigonia costata*; two species of *Ammonites*, *Herveyi* and *Terebratus*; *Sanguinolaria undulata*; some Echini, as *Clypeus orbicularis*; and also the common Belemnite, not unfrequently, although this has erroneously been pronounced to be the only conchiferous stratum, in Yorkshire, *not* containing the Belemnite. A pretty little scallop, the *Pecten vagans*, is plentiful in this and the Calc Grit, and may be seen of the most delicate texture, and hardly fossilized, underneath the Castle rock, in many places.

In the group of strata, below the Cornbrash the Shale and Sand-stone of the Pseudo-coal formation, or Coaly Grit of Smith, alternates

with the grey Lime-stone, or Bath Oolite, intervening between its lower bed, and that succeeded by another deposit of the Dogger or lowest Oolite. The Shale, which resembles a fissile clay, chiefly predominates in the upper bed, and is well known as the "rich repository of plants under Gristhorpe Cliff," discovered in the autumn of 1827, and chiefly illustrated by the researches of Messrs. Bean and Williamson, and acknowledged by M. A. Brongniart, to be, in variety and preservation, unequalled. These plants are mostly of the families of Cycadeæ, Ferns, and Equiseta; of which the Ferns appear to predominate in the upper, the Cycadeæ in the lower, and the Equisetaceæ and Lycopodoiaeæ to be equally distributed. It is also in the higher deposit that a greater variety prevails in the forms of the plants; in the inferior hard sand-stone, the vegetable impressions are as plentiful, but more repeated. Some of these fossil Ferns, &c., are in fructification, as the *Pecopteris Poly-podioides*, *P. Obtusifolia*, and the *Lycopodites Williamsoni* is frequently met with, bearing a distinct head of Cryptogamous florets; which last, and a *Sphaenopteris* have been appropriately named by M. Brongniart, in honor of Mr. John Williamson, the intelligent and active superin-

tendant of the Scarborough Museum; and we have great pleasure in mentioning this tribute, which must, from the surpassing excellence of Brongniart's work, shortly be the adopted nomenclature of the scientific world.

Several of the Ferns and Cyeadites, which are the most abundant, are likewise the most attractive, and consequently a naturalist visiting our coast, for a very few weeks, might easily obtain a respectable and interesting series of these plants. Among those most conspicuous for rarity or beauty, may be enumcrated *Thuites expansus*, *Pterophyllum Pecten*, *Equisetum laterale*, of the lower sand-stone; *Tæniopteris Major* and *Vittata*, *Otopteris Beanii*, *Sphœnopterus Stipata*, *Cyclopteris digitata*, equally in both; *Pecopteris ligata*, *undans*, and *propinqua*, *Sphœnopterus Williamsoni*, and *Pterophyllum Williamsoni* in the upper; while the *Equisetum columnare* occurs in both series, in huge reedy stems, with thick knobby joints, finely striated, and commonly in a perpendicular position; and is the plant noticed by Mr. Murchinson as identifying the *Brora Coalfield*.

Many capsules and seeds, hitherto perfectly new in fossilogy occur, both in the upper and lower sand-stones; but the seeds, to our observation, seem but the naked seeds of the Cycas, rather

than the fringed and winged ones of the Coniferæ; and the capsules, which are yet "sub judice," resemble more the lower pulverulent vessels of Lycopodiaceæ; but many of these seeds are now ascertained to belong to a singular anomalous plant, named by Dr. Lindley, *Sphæreda Paradoxa*, and probably allied to the recent *Pilularia*.

In both Series, many of the contained leaves are so slightly fossilized, as to retain, when dexterously separated, both elasticity and combustibility; yet these films are of such tenuity, as to offer most curious and interesting objects for the microscope, as observed in a notice upon these coal-plants, in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, for October, 1828. Of these, the most remarkable is the *Solenites Murrayana*, a Fern, very analogous to the living *Isoetes*, and of very curious structure. Indeed the whole deposit is one of singular interest; and, being completely open to observation, resembles a vast Herbarium, in which each successive layer of shale, or grit, develops a new set of carbonized impressions, like so many fine sketches in Indian-ink, or occasionally tinged with a reddish brown hue, like some of the Algae.

The interposing subordinate Oolitic Limestone contains many petrifications, chiefly shells, as

Gervillia acuta, *Trigoniæ clavellata* and *costata*, *Cucullæa cancellata*, *Corbula depressa*, *Trochus monilictectus*, *Littorina cincta*, *Terebra vetusta*, and *Ammonites Blagdeni*. The Turbinated Univalves of the lower Oolite are numerous and handsome, and with two curious species of *Astacus*, may be found about a mile south of the Peak, near a remarkable slip, or dislocation of the strata, figured in Young and Bird's "Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast."

The celebrated Lias succeeds, in upper and lower beds, separated by the Marlstone, which is very partially uncovered near the Peak, twelve miles north of Scarborough, and recognized by its irony appearanees, and by the *Dentalium giganteum*, *Modiola scalprum*, *Pecten æquivalvis*, *Pholadomya obliquata*, *Avicula cygnipes*, and also by that very rare and beautiful Asterias, *Ophiura Milleri*, ocurring but sparingly, however, at Staiths, where it was first detected by Mr. Wm. Bean.

To recite the fossil treasures of the Lias, would almost require a volume, as hardly can any portion of the Alum Shale be split, or the lentieular masses, constituting the cement stone, or septaria, be broken, but organic remains, often brilliantly pyritic, may be collected.

The Ammonites here, from number and celebrity, claim the first place; and one hundred species at least, besides Nautili, have been distinguished. The *A. armatus*, *elegans*, *Mulgravius*, *striatulus*, *Walcotii*, *crassus*, and *communis*, are amongst the most common and characteristic. The belemnites, often with the avelous, splendidly gilded with iron pyrites; the little delicate *Orbicula reflexa*; *Trochus anglicus* and *Pinna Folium*, are abundant.

The *Gryphaea incurva*, or Boat Oyster, though an extinet shell, is amazingly plentiful as a fossil, but is far inferior, in *keeping*, to those of the white Lithographic Lias of the South of England. Several fine specimens of Astaci, or fossilized Lobsters, in tolerable preservation, have been discovered in the lias; and likewise the Ink-bag of the fossil Sepia, or Cuttle-fish, with the pen of the Loligo oecasionally, though rarely appearing in the nodules. Fins and seales, apparently belonging to fishes of the cartilaginous order, and even the imperfect impressions of the skeletons of fishes of the osseous class likewise oecur, in similar nodules, along the coast, near Whitby;¹

¹ A very fine specimen of fossil PLESIOSAURUS, from the Lias near Whitby, and of unprecedeted magnitude, has lately been added to the Musuem at Scarborough; and has

and, in one or two instances, the entire animal, as the *Lepidosteus*, with its fine jet-like scales.

Paddles, detached bones, and even skeletons of various *Sauri* or Lizards, are not very unfrequent; and the superb Crocodile, in the Whitby Museum is a noble monument of an age and climate long gone by, as is the enormous torso, or trunk of a *Plesiosaurus* in that of Scarborough.

The rounded concave vertebræ of the *Ichthyosaurus*, or Lizard Fish, and those with abrupt angles and strong processes, belonging to the Crocodile, wherein the bodies of the vertebræ, are, at least, double the length of their transverse section; and also others characterized as those of the *Plesiosaurus*, by peculiar spinous processes, are all to be met with, even among the debris beneath the lofty precipices, near the Peak. Fossil wood, finely silicified, and capable of a capital polish, or covered with a coating of Jet, is most abundant, especially in the lower Lias, to the North of Robin Hood's Bay; and Jet itself is common, sometimes in pieces of many pounds

been the subject of an elaborate paper by Mr. Dunn, Surgeon, of this place, read before the Geological Society of London, a Lecture on which having been previously given by him at the Museum, with some very interesting observations upon the structure of the different Saurian animals.

weight, all along the coast, particularly to the North of Whitby, and, in a broken and shivery state of little or no value to the lapidary, at Gris-thorpe bay, accompanying the plants.

The ligneous origin of Jet is fully shewn by the remains of branches arising from the stem, and by its structure and associations; and the transition from peat is easily traceable on many of the moors, where, as at Seamer, another curious phenomenon presents itself in the Bog Wood, usually oak, which has become very hard, ponderous, and of a deep ebony-like black, depending upon the long continued action of the gallic acid of the vegetable on the iron of the soil.

A complete catalogue *raisonné* of the fossil shells and plants of the Yorkshire coast, with the localities and descriptive notices of the more remarkable, is much wanted; and until we might be favoured with such, the scientific enquirer is referred to Young and Bird's "Geology of the Yorkshire Coast," the last edition, illustrated with numerous plates, where much minute information may be obtained respecting their descriptions and situations. Also for a still more ample list, Phillips's "Geology of Yorkshire" must be consulted, where the references are exceedingly numerous, but the descriptions few, if any. This

work is, however, illustrated by numerous correct and spirited sketches, of organic remains, chiefly taken from the valuable collections of Mr. Bean and Mr. Williamson; the latter of which is now added to that of the Scarborough Philosophical Society; while the former, from Mr. Bean's extraordinary knowledge of indigenous shells, has the species and varieties disseminated, both recent and extinct, with singular acumen. The catalogue of the Scarborough Museum must be mentioned, as offering the most perfect enumeration of our strata and diluvium, and has been recommended to the geologist, for its excellent arrangement, by professor Jamieson.

The Diluvium, which overspreads all these strata, offers a source whence a collection of minerals, surprising in extent and variety, might be readily obtained, the products of the primitive and transition rocks of the North of England, or South of Scotland, brought here in rolled pieces, by some mighty inundation, flowing apparently from north-east to south-west. We may enumerate several kinds of granite, especially that from Shapfell, in Cumberland, so well known by its large crystals of red Felspar; and another equally marked by the size of the mica; also, a dark-coloured Gneiss, containing garnets; Mica

Slate, likewise with garnets, a pale-red Syenite, clay, and hornstone Porphyry; compact Felspar, Adularia, in small crystals, in a Granite; chatoyant Felspar, chiefly reflecting the blue rays; dialage Rock; chlorite Slate; Greywacke, Serpentine from Portsoy, in Bamffshire; shorl Rock; quartz Rock; Amethystine Quartz; Olivine, in Trap or Amygdaloid; Galena, in Metalliferous Limestone; the nodular radiated Magnesian Limestone, of Sunderland; Acicular Stilbite, in amygdaloidal Greenstone; Epidote; and *one* instance of Heulandite; beautiful specimens of compact green radiated Prehnite, strangely here called Beryl, are sometimes found in rolled pieces; as are also mica, black and white Hornblende, massive or disseminated; agates, either veined or dendritic; and often, particularly the green Moehos, of very great beauty; along with many varieties of Hornstone and red Jasper and Heliotrope.

On the North Sands, immediately beyond the first brook, black magnetic Iron-sand occurs plentifully, containing Titanium, and probably Nickel, and of which the origin is singularly obscure. The ferruginous particles are easily separable from the common sand, by means of an ordinary loadstone.

Masses of Calcareous spar are found in the

Kelloways formation, behind the Castle; and also Gypsum, in most minute and delicate prisms. Calcareous Sinter is seen abundantly lining fissures, in the lime-stone rocks along the coast; and in some places, as at Cloughton, accompanied with *Calc Tufa*, prettily arborized, or with Arragonite, in thin mammillated veins, as in Calcareous Grit, at Newbegin wyke.

Gypsum, or Sulphate of Lime, is one of those minerals, which is forming every day before our eyes, as in the Aluminous Shale, where it is continually deposited, in thin prisms, from the decomposition of the Pyritous Limestone; the Sulphuric Acid being yielded by the Sulphuret of Iron. In the same way, at many places along the beach, the Sulphate of Iron, or Green Vitriol is generated by the decomposed Pyrites, and hence some light may be thrown upon the productions of many of our Chalybeate springs.

Septaria of Argillaceous Iron Stone abounds in irregularly disposed layers in the Lias, and are scattered every where along the sands; and when broken, present either some organic relie, or are divided, as their name implies, into numberless Septa, usually filled up with Calcareous Spar, Iron Glance, or semi-liquid Bitumen.

Connected intimately with these, is the

Aetites, or Eagle Stone, sometimes rounded, at others multangular, and containing a Nucleus, occasionally so detached as to rattle, when the stone, which is Argillaceous Iron, is shaken. Clay Iron-Stone occurs in extensive beds also, in the inferior Oolite formation, as for instance, just beyond the Spa; and nodular kidney-shaped Hæmatite is very common. Iron Pyrites, either massive or cock's-comb, or radiated, is found in detached pieces, or accompanying most of the stratifications.

Coal occurs in many thin and unprofitable veins, in several places along the coast, in the Coaly Grit series, and especially at Cloughton, where it has even been worked, though of small value, except for lime or brick-burning; and in fact the real bed of good coal is very far removed, having the Lias, red Marl, and Magnesian Limestone, interposed.

THE MUSEUM OF WILLIAM BEAN, ESQ.,

VERNON PLACE.

The private museum of Mr. Bean, comprising decidedly the best collection of British shells in the kingdom, is politely thrown open for public inspection about six days, at indefinite periods,

during the season, when all strangers are kindly admitted on being properly introduced. On these occasions, the drawers of every cabinet are displayed in the various apartments of the house of the proprietor; so that the whole suite of rooms is, on these occasions, appropriated to the purpose of a museum. His geological specimens are equally valuable, and have been long celebrated. Mr. Bean's collection of Corallines is choice; and by the novel manner in which they are displayed, being in a style quite different from any we have hitherto witnessed, an increased effect is given to their minute beauties; and the whole collection is truly worthy of the taste of the possessor, and shows his penetration on subjects connected with natural history, to distinguished advantage.



NATURAL HISTORY.

ZOOPHYTA.

E have been favoured with the following Catalogue of Scarborough Zoophites, by Mr. Bean. The recent shells and fossils of this place have long been celebrated; and we hope the following pages will be useful to those who wish to examine our treasures in *this* department of Natural History; for, we are confident, in no other place in Britain will the number, interest, or beauty of the specimens be exceeded.

Coryne squam. ta. J.
Hermia glandulosa. J.
Tubularia indivisa. E. & S.
Larynx Var. a. J.
Larynx Var. b. J.
ramosa. J.
ramea. J.
Thoa halecina.
Beanii. J.
muricata. J.
Sertularia polyzonaria. E.
rugosa. E.
rosacea. E. & S.
pumila. E. & S.
pinnata. J.
nigra. J.
tamariscu. E. & S.

Sertularia abietina. E.
filicula. E. & S.
operculata. E. & S.
argentea. E. & S.
cupressina. E. & S.
Thuiaria Thnia. F.
articulata. F.
Antennularia antennina. J.
antennina. Var. J.
Plumularia falcata. F.
pinnata. J.
setacea. J.
Catharina. J.
frutescens. J.
Laomedica dichotoma. J.
geniculata. J.
gelatinosa. J.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Campularia volubilis.</i> F. | <i>Lepralia coecinea.</i> |
| <i>syringa.</i> J. | <i>variolosa.</i> J. |
| <i>verticillata.</i> F. | <i>ciliata.</i> J. |
| <i>dumosa.</i> J. | <i>Johnstoni.</i> B. |
| <i>dumosa</i> Var. J. | <i>immersa.</i> J. |
| <i>Aleyonium digitatum.</i> E. & S. | <i>punctata.</i> B. |
| <i>Sympodium rubrum.</i> J. | <i>Membranipora pilosa.</i> J. |
| (New to Britain.) | <i>Flustra foliacea,</i> E. & S. |
| <i>Actinia mesembryanthem-</i> | Var. |
| <i>uni.</i> | <i>truncata.</i> E. & S. |
| <i>geminacea.</i> J. | <i>carbasea.</i> E. & S. |
| <i>dianthus.</i> J. | <i>avicularis</i> |
| <i>Lucernaria auricula.</i> J. | <i>Murrayana.</i> B. |
| <i>Vesicularia spinosa.</i> J. | <i>membranacea.</i> E. & S. |
| <i>Serialaria lendigera.</i> F. | <i>lineata.</i> J. |
| <i>Valkeria cuscuta.</i> J. | <i>carnosa.</i> J. |
| <i>Crisia cornuta.</i> J. | <i>tuberculata.</i> J. |
| <i>chelata.</i> J. | <i>Cellularia ciliata.</i> J. |
| <i>eburnea.</i> F. | <i>seruposa.</i> J. |
| <i>inxata.</i> F. | <i>reptans.</i> J. |
| <i>Notamia loriculata.</i> F. | <i>arcularia.</i> J. |
| <i>Hippothea catenularia.</i> J. | <i>ternata.</i> B. |
| <i>lanceolata.</i> J. | <i>Fosteræ.</i> B. |
| <i>Anguinaria anguina.</i> F. | <i>Achamarchis neritina.</i> J. |
| <i>Beania mirabilis.</i> J. MSS. | <i>plumosa.</i> J. |
| <i>Tubulipora patina.</i> J. | <i>Fareimia salicornia.</i> J. |
| <i>serpens.</i> F. | <i>Retepor cellulosa.</i> J. |
| <i>obelia.</i> J. | <i>Alcyonidium gelatinosum.</i> J. |
| <i>Discopora hispida.</i> F. | <i>hirsutum.</i> J. |
| <i>Alveolites incrustans,</i> La- | <i>echinatum.</i> J. |
| marek. | <i>parasiticum.</i> J. |
| <i>Melobesia elegans.</i> B. | <i>Cliona celata.</i> J. |
| <i>inerustans.</i> B. | <i>Spongilla fluviatilis.</i> F. |
| <i>Millepora polymorpha.</i> F. | <i>Ephydatia canalium.</i> F. P. Z. |
| <i>Cellepora pumicosa.</i> F. | <i>Tethya digitata.</i> B. |
| <i>ranulosa.</i> F. | <i>Halichondria papillaris.</i> F. |
| <i>Sheuci.</i> J. | 2 Var. |
| <i>cervicornis.</i> J. | <i>panicca</i> Grant. |
| <i>Lepralia hyalina.</i> J. | <i>aculeata.</i> B. |
| <i>nitida.</i> J. | <i>ramosa.</i> F. |

Halichondria fieulnea. B. rotundata. B. falisea. J.	Grantea pulverulenta. F. nivea. F. ciliata. F.
Spongea fructicosa. Montague. areolata. J. MSS. clavata. B. suberia. J. in London's Mag.	lacunosa. J. MSS. botryoides. F.
Grantea compressa. F.	Corallina officinalis. E. elongata. E. squamata. E.
	Jania Rubens. F. corniculata. F.

Abbreviations of the works referred to.

- E.—An essay towards a Natural History of Corallines by John Ellis.
- E. & S.—The Natural History of many curious and uncommon Zoophites, by J. Ellis and Dan. Solander.
- F.—A History of British Animals, by John Fleming.
- J.—A History of British Zoophytes, by George Johnston.
- B.—Bean's MSS.

Mr. Bean has also kindly presented us with the following Catalogues of land and fresh-water Shells, Crabs, Star-Fishes, and Sea-Urebins, which will further elucidate our native Treasures.

LAND AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS.

Neritina fluviatilis. T.	Helix aspersa. M.
Paludina tentaculata. F	30 varieties of this shell found at Scarboro'.
„ similis. T.	
Valvata piscinalis. G.	Helix hortensis. T.
„ cristata. A.	150 varieties of this shell found here.
Arion ater. G.	Helix pullata. B.
„ hortensis. G.	60 varieties of this shell found here.
Limax maximus. G.	Helix nemoralis. T.
„ varigatus. G.	231 varieties of this shell found here.
„ carinatus. G.	
„ agrestis. G.	
Vitrina pellucida. F.	S.

<i>Helix pretiosa.</i> B.	<i>Succinea intermedia.</i> B.
9 varieties of this shell found here.	„ „ white. Var. B.
<i>Helix notabilis.</i> B.	<i>Bulunus obscurus.</i> T.
21 varieties of this shell found here.	<i>Zua lubrica.</i> G.
<i>Helix arbustorum.</i> M.	<i>Azeca tridens.</i> F.
8 varieties of this shell found here.	„ „ Var. B.
<i>Helix lapisida.</i> M.	<i>Achatina octona.</i> T.
„ <i>paludosa.</i> G.	„ <i>acicula.</i> T.
„ „ Var. G.	<i>Pupa umbilicata.</i> G.
„ <i>cantiana.</i> M.	„ <i>anglica.</i> B.
„ <i>fusca.</i> M.	„ <i>marginata.</i> G.
„ <i>trouchiformis.</i> M.	<i>Vertigo edentula.</i> G.
„ <i>spinulosa.</i> M.	„ <i>pygmæa.</i> G.
„ <i>Scarburgensis.</i> B.	„ <i>substriata.</i> A.
„ <i>globularis.</i> J.	„ <i>pulustris.</i> G.
„ <i>hispida.</i> G.	„ <i>pusilla.</i> F.
„ „ Var. B.	<i>Balaea perversa.</i> F.
„ <i>depilata.</i> G.	<i>Clausilia laminata.</i> T.
„ <i>rufescens.</i> M.	„ „ Var. T.
„ <i>virgata.</i> M.	„ <i>biplicata.</i> T.
„ „ Var. B.	„ <i>dubia.</i> G.
„ <i>caperata.</i> M.	„ <i>rugosa.</i> T.
„ <i>ericetorum.</i> M.	<i>Carychium minimum.</i> T.
„ „ Var. B.	<i>Acme fusca.</i> G.
„ <i>radiata.</i> M.	„ „ reverse. V. B.
„ „ Var. T.	<i>Conovulus denticulatus.</i> G.
„ <i>umbilicata.</i> M.	„ <i>bidentatus.</i> G.
„ <i>pygmæa.</i> T.	„ <i>albus.</i> G.
„ <i>alliaria.</i> T.	<i>Limucus auricularis.</i> T.
„ <i>Cellaria.</i> A.	„ <i>peregr.</i> G.
„ <i>Alderi.</i> B.	„ <i>lineatus.</i> B.
„ <i>nitidula.</i> A.	„ „ reverse
„ <i>Helmii.</i> G.	Var. B.
„ <i>radiatula.</i> A.	„ <i>ovotus.</i> B.
„ <i>lucida.</i> T.	„ <i>acutus.</i> J.
„ <i>excavata.</i> B.	„ <i>stagnalis.</i> T.
„ <i>crystallina.</i> T.	„ <i>palustris.</i> T.
<i>Succinea putris.</i> F.	„ <i>octanfractus.</i> B.
	„ <i>fossarius.</i> T.
	„ <i>glutinosus.</i> T.
	<i>Ancylus fluviatilis.</i> T.

<i>Ancylus laeustris.</i> T.	<i>Cycelas eornea.</i> T.
<i>Physa fontinalis.</i> T.	" " Var. B.
" <i>hypnorum.</i> T.	" <i>lacustris.</i> G.
<i>Planorbis eorneus.</i> G.	<i>Pisidiuum Pulchelluum.</i> G.
" <i>albus.</i> T.	" <i>annieum.</i> G.
" <i>imbrieatus.</i> T.	" <i>cinerium.</i> G.
" " Var.	" <i>obtrusale.</i> G.
" " a T.	" <i>nitidum.</i> G.
" <i>carinatus.</i> G.	" <i>pusillum.</i> G.
" <i>marginatus.</i> G.	<i>Anodon cygneus.</i> A.
" <i>complanatus.</i> T.	" <i>eellensis.</i> A.
" <i>vortex.</i> T.	" <i>intermedius.</i> A.
" <i>spirorbis.</i> T.	" <i>anatinus.</i> A.
" <i>fontanus.</i> T.	" <i>ventrieosus.</i> A.
" <i>contortus.</i> T.	<i>Unio margaritiferus.</i> A.
<i>Segmentina lineata.</i> F.	" <i>pietorum.</i> A.
<i>Cylostoma elegans.</i> G.	" <i>rostratus.</i> A.
<i>Cycelas rivicola.</i> T.	

Abreviations of the works referred to in the above paper.

M.—Montague's *Testacea Britannica.*

F.—A History of British Animals by John Fleming.

A.—Notes on the land and fresh water Mollusea of Great Britain, by Joshua Alder.

T.—A manual of the land and fresh-water Shells of the British Islands, by William Turton, M.D.

J.—A Synopsis of the Testaceous Pneumonobranchus Mollusea of Great Britain, by J. G. Jeffreys, Esq.

G.—A Manual of the land and fresh-water Shells of the British Islands, by John E. Gray, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

B.—Papers in the Magazine of Natural History, &c. &c. by W. Bean.

CRABS.

<i>Corystes Casivelaunus</i>	<i>Portunus pusillus</i> (Leach)
(Leach)	"
<i>Pirimela dentieulata</i> (Leach)	<i>Cancer pagurus</i> "
<i>Portunus variegatus</i>	<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i> "
" <i>mænas</i>	<i>Pinnotheres varians</i> "
<i>Portunus Puber</i>	" <i>veterum</i> "
" <i>deprator</i>	<i>Eury nome aspera</i> "
	<i>Iyas araneus</i> "

<i>Hyas eoaretatus</i>	(Leech)	<i>Pagurus Prideaux</i>	(Leach)
<i>Inachus dorynchus</i>	"	<i>Porcellana platycheles</i>	"
<i>Lithodes maja</i>	"	<i>Galatea squamifera</i>	"
<i>Mycropodia phalangium</i>	"	" <i>spinigera</i>	"
" <i>tenuirostris</i>	"	<i>Astacus Gammarus</i>	"
<i>Ebalia Bryerii</i>	"	<i>Potamobius fluviatilis</i>	"
" <i>Cranchii</i>	"	<i>Crangon vulgaris</i>	"
" <i>Pennantii</i>	"	<i>Hippolyte Sowerbii</i>	"
<i>Pagurus Streblonyx</i>	"	<i>Palæmon serratus</i>	"

STAR-FISHES.

<i>Ophiura Texturata</i>	(Forbes)	<i>Uraster rubens</i>	(Forbes)
" <i>Albida</i>	"	<i>Cribella oculata</i>	"
<i>Ophioeoma filiformis</i>	"	" " rough Var.	
" <i>Bellis</i>	"	<i>Solaster endica</i>	(Forbes)
" <i>rosula</i>	"	" <i>papposa</i>	"
" <i>minuta</i>	"	<i>Asterias aurantiaca</i>	"
" <i>neglecta</i>	"	<i>Luidia fragilissima</i>	"

SEA-URCHINS.

<i>Echinus sphaera</i> , (Forbes)		<i>Spatangus purpureus</i>	Forbes
" <i>miliaris</i>	"	<i>Amphidiotus cordatus</i>	"
<i>Echinoeyamus pusillus</i>	"	" <i>roseus</i>	"



BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS.

HE vicinity of Scarborough possesses a copious and highly diversified Flora; the variety of wild and picturesque scenery, giving locality to the growth of many rare plants. The different kinds of soil; the decomposition of the sub-strata before enumerated; the height of the neighbouring hills, moor-land and wolds; the extent of the valleys; the varied culture of the level ground; the shady woods; the bogs, brooks, and slow streams; besides the rocky sea-coast; all contribute to afford to the botanist an ample field for research. The following catalogue is not a very imperfect sketch of the rare plants, with their habitats and times of flowering; to which is added, a list of marine productions, observed on this coast, by Dr. Travis, a professional gentleman long resident.

Achillea ptarmica.—Sneezewort. Seamer moor. July.

Actea Spicata.—Baneberry. Hackness Woods. May, June.

Adoxa moschatellina.—Moschatel. Near Stepney. April, May.

Alisma plantago.—Greater Water-Plantain. Mere. July.

- Anagallis tenella*.—Bog Pimpernel. Near Seamer Moor. July
Angelica sylvestris.—Wild Angelica. Forge wood. June, July.
Aquilegia vulgaris.—Columbine. West side of the Derwent. June.
Arenaria peploides.—Sea Chickweed. North Sands. June.
Arenaria rubra.—Purple Sandwort. On the old Pier. June.
Aspidium filix mas.—Male shield Fern. Common. June, July.
Aspidium fœmina.—Female shield Fern. Common. June, July.
Aspidium angulare.—Angular-leaved prickly shield Fern. Raincliff. Barrowcliff. July.
Aspidium dilatatum.—Broad sharp-toothed shield Fern. Common. July, August.
Aspinium tobatum.—Close-leaved prickly shield Fern. Raincliff. Barrowcliff. July.
Aspidium oreopteris.—Heath shield Fern. Raincliff. July.
Asplenium Adiantum nigrum.—Black stalked Maiden-hair. Hayburn.
Asplenium marinum.—Sea Spleenwort. Burniston Wyke. June to October.
Asplenium ruta muraria.—Wall-rue Spleenwort. Brompton. June to October.
Astragalus glycyphyllos.—Liquorice Vetch. Cliffs near the Nab. Barrowcliff. July.
Astragalus hypoglottis.—Purple Liquorice Vetch. York road, three miles and a half from Scarborough. June.
Beta Maritima.—Sea Beet. Near the S. Steel Battery. July.
Blechnum Boreale.—Northern hard Fern. Common.
Botrychium lunaria.—Moon-wort. Seamer Moor.
Bryonia dioica.—Bryony. Raincliff wood. June.
Butomus umbellatus.—Flowering Rush. In the mere. July.
Cakile maritima.—Sea-rocket. North Sands. July, Aug.
Campanula glomerata.—Clustered Bell Flower. Forge Valley. July.
Campanula latifolia.—White Variety. Barrowcliff.
Campanula latifolia.—Broad-leaved Bell-Flower. Hackness. July.
Cardamine amara.—Bitter Cuckoo-Flower. Banks of the Derwent. May.

- Carduus mariannus*.—Milk Thistle. Castle Dykes. August.
Carduus Nutans.—Musk Thistle. ditto. August.
Carex Pendula.—Great Pendulous Carex. Forge. June.
Carlina vulgaris.—Carline Thistle. North Cliffs. June.
Cetaria Islandica.—Iceland Moss. Seamer Moor.
Chara vulgaris.—Common Chara. North end of Mere.
Cheiranthus Cheiri.—Wall-Flower. On the Castle Walls.
May.
Chelidonium majus.—Greater Celandine. Ayton. May.
Chlora perfoliata.—Yellow-wort. Cliff, near Sealby Lodge.
August.
Chrysosplenium alternifolium.—Alternate-leaved Golden
Saxifrage. Raincliff. April.
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium.—Opposite-leaved Golden
Saxifrage. Raincliff. April.
Circæa lutetiana.—Enchanter's Nightshade. Near the
Forge. Raincliff. June.
Cistus Helianthemum.—Dwarf Sun-flower. York road,
three miles and a half from Searbrough. Forge Wood.
July, August.
Cnicus eriophorus.—Woolly-headed Thistle. Near Suffield.
August.
Cochlearia Anglica.—English Scurvy Grass. Castle Foot.
April.
Comarum palustre.—Marsh Cinquefoil. Near the Mere.
Raincliff. June.
Convallaria majalis.—Lily of the Valley. West bank of
the Derwent. June.
Cornus suecica.—Dwarf Honeysuckle. Cross Cliff, near
Hackness. Hole of Horcum, near Saltergate. June.
Cytisus scoparius.—Common Broom. Seamer moor. June.
Daphne Lanreola.—Spurge laurel. Peaseholm. March.
Digitalis purpurea.—Foxglove. Weaponness. June.
Drosera rotundifolia.—Round-leaved Sundew. On the
Moors. June.
Empetrum nigrum.—Black Crow-berry. Seamer Moor.
April.
Epipactis ensifolia.—Narrow-Leaved Helleborine. Forge
Wood. August.
Epipactis latifolia.—Broad-leaved Helleborine. Forge
Wood. Raincliff. August.

- Epipactis palustris*.—Marsh Helleborine. White Nab. July, August.
- Equisetum hyemale*.—Dutelh Rushes. Near the Forge-Cottages. August.
- Erica cinerea*.—Fine-leaved Heath. Moors. July, Aug.
- Erica tetralix*.—Cross-leaved Heath. Ditto Ditto.
- Eriophorum vaginatum*.—Single-headed Cotton Grass. Moors. May.
- Erodium moschatum*.—Musky Stork's Bill. Falsgrave. June.
- Erythræa Centaurea*.—Common Centaury. Cut, near Sealby. July.
- Festuca rubra*.—Creeping Fescue Grass. Castle Walls. July.
- Galeopsis versicolor*.—Variegated Hemp-nettle. Seamer Moor. July.
- Gentiana amarella*.—Autumnal Gentian. Castle Holmes. August.
- Geum rivale*.—Water Avens. Raincliff Bog. June, July.
- Geranium columbinum*.—Long stalked Cranes-bill. Forge Valley. July.
- Geranium sanguineum*.—Bloody Cranes-bill. Filey. July.
- Glaua maritima*.—Saltwort. Filey Cliffs. July.
- Gnaphalium dioicum*.—Cat's foot Cudweed. Seamer Moor. June,
- Gnaphalium sylvaticum*.—Island Cudweed. Seamer Moor. June.
- Gymnadenia conopsea*.—Fragrant Gymnadenia. Haekness. June.
- Habenaria bifolia*.—Butterfly Orehis. On the Moors, &c. June.
- Helleborus viridis*.—Green-flowered Hellebore. Ayton.
- Hottonia palustris*.—Marsh Violet. Near the Mere. May.
- Humulus lupulus*.—Hops. Lane between the Common and Greengate. July.
- Hydrocotyle vulgaris*,—White Rot. Mere. June.
- Hyoscyamus niger*.—Common Henbane. Castle Dykes. July.
- Hypericum humifusum*.—Trailing St. John's wort. Hare-brow. July.
- Hypericum pulchrum*.—Upright St. John's wort. Hare-brow. July.

- Hypericum quadrangulum*.—St. Peter's wort. Chapman's Pasture. July.
- Inula helenium*—Elecampane. Hayburn Wyke. July, August.
- Lactuca virosa*.—Strong-scented Lettuce. Bridlington road, three miles and a half from Scarborough. August.
- Lathraea squamaria*—Greater Tooth-wort. Raincliff. April.
- Lathyrus sylvestris*.—Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea. Barrow Cliff, August.
- Lepidium ruderale*.—Narrow-leaved Pepperwort. Old Pier. June.
- Listera cordata*.—Least Twayblade. Seamer Moor. June, July.
- Listera ovata*.—Common Twayblade. Forge Valley. Spa Cliffs. May, June.
- Littorella lacustris*.—Plantain Shore-weed. Mere. June.
- Lycopodium alpinum*.—Savine-leaved Club Moss. Hutton Buscel Moor and Seamer Moor.
- Lycopodium clavatum*.—Common Club Moss. Seamer Moor.
- Lycopodium Setago*.—Fir Club-Moss. Seamer Moor. May, June.
- Lythrum salicaria*.—Spiked Purple Loosestrife. Mere. July.
- Menyanthes trifoliata*.—Buck-Bean. Mere. Raincliff Bog. June.
- Myrica Gale*.—Sweet Gale. On the Moors. May. June.
- Myosotis Versicolor*.—Yellow and Blue Scorpion Grass. Seamer Moor. June, July.
- Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*.—Daffodil. Cloughton Moor. April.
- Narthecium ossifragum*.—Lancashire Asphodel. Moors. July.
- Neottia Spiralis*.—Ladies'-Tresses. Forge Wood. August. September.
- Nuphar lutea*.—Yellow Water-lily. Mere. July.
- Nymphaea alba*.—White Water-lily. Mere. July.
- Oenanthe fistulosa*.—Common Water Dropwort. Mere. August.
- Oenanthe Phellandrium*.—Fine-leaved Drop-wort. Mere. July.
- Ophioglossum vulgatum*.—Common Adder's Tongue. Cliffs, South of the Spa. Seamer Moor.

- Orchis conopsea*.—Aromatic palmate Orchis. Bog below Seamer Moor. June, July.
- Orchis lalifolia*.—Marsh Orchis. Mere. June.
- Orchis morio*.—Green Winged Meadow Orchis. Raincliff. July.
- Orchis viridis*.—Frog Orchis. Cut near Sealby. June, July.
- Orchis pyramidalis*.—Pyramidal Orchis. Raincliff. June.
- Orchis ustulata*.—Dwarf Orchis. West bank of the Derwent. June.
- Ornithogalum umbellatum*.—Star of Bethlehem. Forge Valley. April.
- Osmunda regalis*.—Flowering Fern. Forge Valley. Barnescliff. August.
- Paris quadrifolia*.—Herb Paris. Forge Wood. June.
- Parnassia palustris*.—Grass of Parnassus. Bogs in the Cliffs. August.
- Petasites vulgaris*.—Butter-bur. Banks of the Derwent. April.
- Pinguicula vulgaris*.—Common Butterwort. Bogs in the Cliffs. June.
- Plantago maritima*.—Sea Plantain. Base of the Castle-Tower. June.
- Polypodium vulgare*.—Common Polypody. May, to November.
- Pteris aquilina*.—Common Brakes. July. August.
- Poa maritima*.—Sea meadow-grass. Old Pier. June.
- Primula elatior*.—Oxlip Primrose. Near the Nab. April.
- Prunus padus*.—Bird Cherry. Banks of the Derwent. May.
- Pyrola media*.—Intermediate Wintergreen. Seamer Moor. July. August.
- Pyrola minor*.—Lesser Wintergreen. Seamer Moor. July.
- Pyrola rotundifolia*.—Round-leaved Wintergreen. Seamer Moor (very rare). Sawdon. July.
- Ranunculus hederacea*.—Ivy-leaved Crowfoot. Stone-lags. July.
- Ranunculus tingua*.—Great Spear-wort. Mere. July.
- Ranunculus sceleratus*.—Celery-leaved Crow-foot. Throxbury. June.
- Rhinanthus major*.—Large bushy yellow Rattle. Seamer Moor. July—September.

- Rosa spinosissima*.—Burnet Rose. Near Row-brow. June.
Rubus caesius.—Dewberry. West side of the Derwent.
June.
Rubus saxatilis.—Stone Bramble. Seamer Moor. June.
Salvia verbenaca.—Clary or Wild Sage. Castle Dykes.
June.
Salsola kali.—Priekly Salt-wort. North Sands.
Sambucus ebulus.—Dwarf Elder. Castle Dykes. July.
Samolus valerandi.—Water Pimpernel. Spa Cliffs. July.
Sanicula Europaea.—Sanicle. Raincliff. May.
Saponaria officinalis.—Soap-wort. Castle Holmes. Sep.
Saxifraga granulata.—White Saxifrage. Near Barrow Cliff.
May.
Saxifraga tridactylites.—Rue-leaved Saxifrage. Near Bar-
row Cliff. May.
Scolopendrium vulgare.—Common Hart's-tongue. Castle
Holmes. July.
Scutellaria galericulata.—Common Skull-cap. Forge Val-
ley. June.
Scutellaria minor.—Lesser Skull-cap. Mere. July.
Sedum acre.—Pepper Stone-Crop. Near the Castle Well.
June.
Sedum Aeglicum.—White English Stone Crop. Near the
outer gate of the Castle. July.
Sedum hexangulare.—Insipid Stone-Crop. Ruin at Pease-
holm. July.
Silene inflata.—Bladder Campion. Seamer Lane. July.
Smyrnium olusatrum.—Alexanders. Castle Dykes. June.
Solanum dulcamara.—Woody Nightshade. Near the Mere.
July.
Solidago virgaurea.—Golden Rod. Seamer Moor. August.
Spiraea filipendula.—Dropwort. Cliffs near the Nab.
July.
Trifolium Europaea.—Chickweed Wintergreen. Seamer
Moor. June.
Tragopogon major.—Greater Goat's-beard. Near the Nab.
August.
Triglochin maritimum.—Sea Arrow-grass. Coast near
Filey. July.
Utricularia vulgaris.—Greater Hooded Water Milfoil.
Mere. July.

- Vaccinium occycoccos*.—Cranberry. Bogs on Falsgrave Moor. July.
- Vaccinium vilis-idaea*.—Red Whortle Berry. Seamer Moor. June.
- Veronica hederifolia*.—Ivy-leaved Speedwell. Near Stepney. June.
- Veronica montana*.—Mountain Speedwell. Raineliff. May.
- Veronica scutellata*.—Marsh Speedwell. Mere. July.
- Vicia sylvatica*.—Tufted Wood Vetch. Barrow Cliff. July.
- Viola lutea*.—Yellow Mountain Violet. Seamer Moor (very rare). September.
- Viola odorata*. Var.—White Violet. Near Peaseholm. March.
- Viola palustris*.—Marsh Violet. Raineliff. June.
- Viola tricolor*.—Pansy Violet. Seamer Moor. June to October.

MARINE PLANTS.

In the following alphabetical catalogue which may be considered as a brief sketch of the product of this coast, the nomenclature of Dr. W. J. Hooker, F.R.A. & L.S. is adopted; to which are added, references to the figures and former names, in *Sowerby's English Botany*, 8vo. edit.

Asperococeus fistulosus.	642	Conferva rupestris.	1699
Bryopsis plumosa.	2375	Dasya eoeinea.	1055
Calithamnion plumula.	1637	Delesseria alata.	1837.
Ceramium diaphanum.	1742	" hypoglossum.	1396
", rubrum.	1166	" sanguinea.	1041
Chorda filum.	2487	Desmarestia aculeata.	2445
Chylocladia articulata.	1574	Diehloria viridis.	1669
", chavellosa.	1283	Ectocarpus littoralis.	2290
", kaliformis.	640	Enteromorpha compressa	
Cladostephus spongiosus.	2427	1739	
Conferva fucicola.	(Dillw.)	Fueus canaliculatus.	823.
Conf. t.	66)	" ceranoides.	2115.

<i>Fucus nodosus.</i>	570	<i>Polysiphonia byssoides.</i>	547
" <i>serratus.</i>	1221	" <i>elongata.</i>	2429
" <i>vesiculosus</i>	1685	" <i>fastigiata.</i>	1764
<i>Gelidium corneum.</i>	1970	" <i>nigrescens.</i>	1743
<i>Gigartina confervoides</i>	1668	" <i>parasitica.</i>	1429
<i>Giartina plicata.</i>	1089	<i>Porphyra laeiniata.</i>	2296
<i>Giartina purpuraseus.</i>	1243	<i>Ptilota plumosa.</i>	1308
<i>Halydrys siliquosa.</i>	474	<i>Rhodomela lycopodioides.</i>	
<i>Himanthalia lorea.</i>	569	" <i>1163.</i>	
<i>Laminaria digitata.</i>	2274	<i>Rhodomenia bifida.</i>	773
" <i>saccharina.</i>	1376	" <i>ciliata.</i>	1069.
<i>Laurencia pinnatifida.</i>	1202	" <i>laciniata.</i>	1068
<i>Mesogloia capillaris.</i>	2191	" <i>palmata.</i>	1306
" <i>vermicularis.</i>	1818	" <i>palmetta.</i>	1120
<i>Phyllophora rubens.</i>	1053	<i>Sphaerelaria plumosa.</i>	2330
<i>Plocamium coccineum.</i>	1242	<i>Ulva lactuca.</i>	1551
<i>Polysiphonia atro-rubescens</i>		" <i>linza.</i>	2755.
	2340		



WALKS IN THE ENVIRONS.

HE vicinity of Scarborough is richly diversified with hill and dale. The scenery around is beautiful and romantic, and presents much of that which must ever gratify the lover of the bold and picturesque. To the North, vast tracts of moorland stretch as far as the eye can see, and form a striking contrast with the more cultivated part to the west, and the beautiful vallies which here and there intersect the higher moors; whilst the south presents, in the wold hills, a bold and striking boundary. One of the most commanding objects in the vicinity is

OLIVER'S MOUNT.

This is one of the most attractive natural objects in the neighbourhood. The original name of this commanding eminence was Weaponness, no doubt from *weapon*, a place of defence; and *ness*, a point of land. The present name has been given, from a mistaken opinion that Cromwell erected batteries here, against the castle,

during the siege of 1644-5. But there is not a single historical proof, that Cromwell was here at all. The hill rises about 600 feet above the level of the sea, and possesses every requisite which can render an excursion to its summit delightful. It has been spoken of as one of the finest terraces in England; and the extent of prospect, variety of Scenery, and striking contrast, must entitle it to that eulogy it so richly merits. Here is a magnificent view of the coast, the castle, the ocean, bounded only by the horizon to the east; in the west, the extensive moors, the wolds, and the rich and cultivated vales, stretching out towards Pickering and Malton, and (on a clear day, with the help of a good glass, it is said) Castle Howard, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, a distance of twenty-eight miles, may be seen. In 1797, the adjoining land was inclosed, and the brow of the hill planted with trees, which gives additional beauty to it. A path leads through this plantation to the top, up which the young and healthy may ascend with ease.

From the top of Oliver's Mount the visitor is conducted, if he choose, some distance to the west, when he will find a path, which, by a gradual descent, will lead him through the plantation

to a rural tea-house. This is a very favourite retreat. The survey is striking, and, from the seats placed by the side of the house, there is a pleasing prospect. At the foot of the hill is

THE MERE,

A fine sheet of water, abounding in pike, perch, and eels, which in the season, affords good sport for the angler; and, in winter when covered with ice, multitudes of the inhabitants of the town find upon its congealed surface, the most health-giving exercise. The conservation of this lake is in the hands of the Corporation, who, on application will generally grant leave to respectable individuals who wish to fish there. Parties visiting this delightful spot have the choice of three roads in returning. One leads them from the mere along the side of a hill, from which a fine prospect of the town and castle is obtained, into the Bridlington road, not far from the site of a tumulus, which was opened in 1835; an interesting account of which, with illustrations, was published by Dr. Travis. Another leads along the edge of the mere, for some distance, crosses the Rail-road into Seamer lane, which is distinctly seen from the tea-house, and through the village of Falsgrave.



FALSGRAVE WALK.

FALSGRAVE.

This beautiful village, which is improving very much, by the erection of new houses, and the enclosure of waste ground, cultivated with much taste in front of many of the cottages, is of considerable antiquity. It is mentioned in Doomsday Book, under the name of Walsgrif, and had belonged to Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, before the conquest. Here is a Subscription Garden, which abounds with delicious fruits, when in season, and from parts of which the visitor has some charming views of the Castle and surrounding country. The high road to York is through this village, and the walk between Scarborough and Falsgrave is very much frequented by strangers.

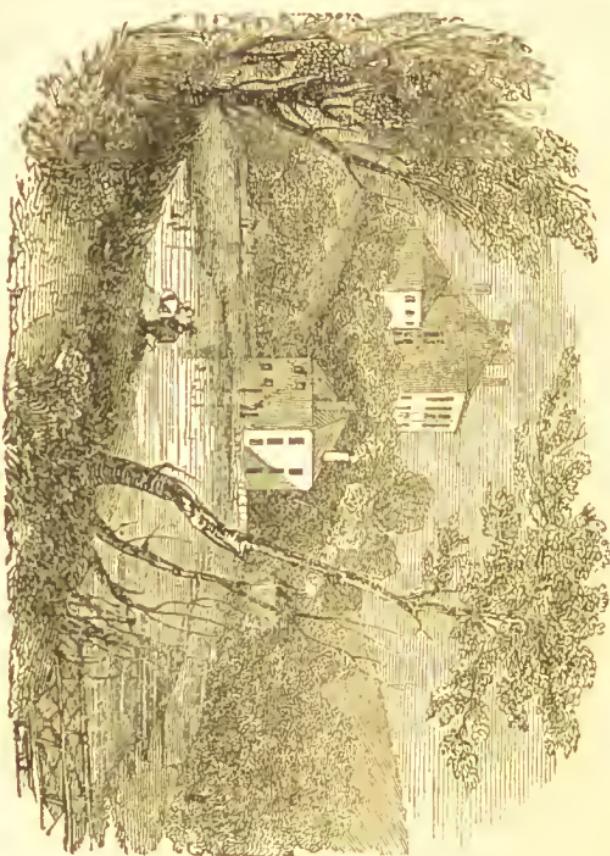
The third way from the Mere which claims the notice of the visitor, turns off to the right, some distance before entering the last mentioned place. This will conduct him along the valley, and through a gate at the Bleach-house, into a path which leads into

THE PLANTATION.

This delightful retreat is adorned with wool and water. Several varieties of trees throw their shades across the winding paths which have been

laid out, whilst a sheet of water spreads its ample surface in the centre, giving coolness, verdure, and beauty to the spot. The walks extend

PLANTATION.

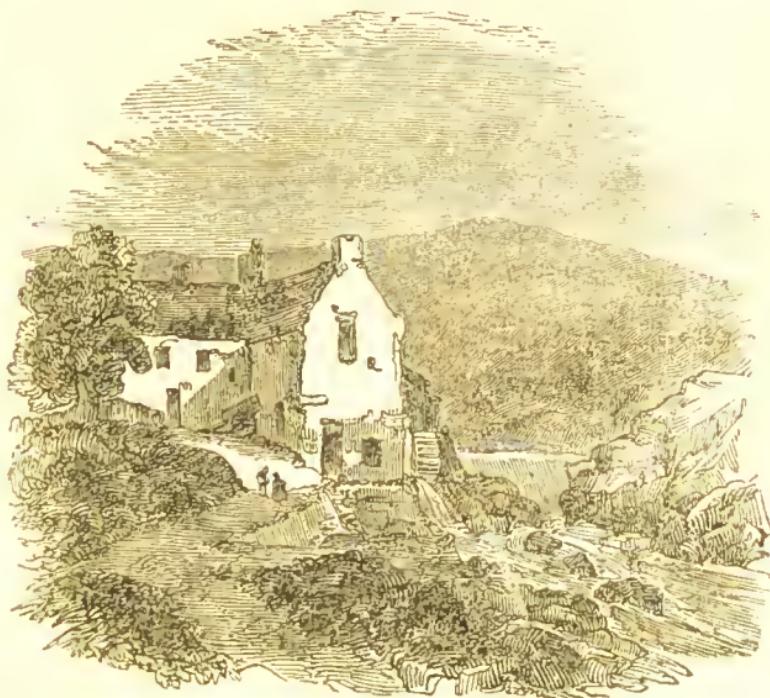


around this, and at one extremity stands Mill-cottage, embowered in shade, and before it a well cultivated garden. The walk is a favourite one with all who visit Scarborough. The path from

hence conducts through another part of the plantation, and opens upon the rambler a fine view of the museum, the bridge, the ocean, the light-house and the harbour.

To the north the visitor will find a retired and romantic spot, about a mile or a little more from the castle, in the opening of a valley, through which a branch of the Derwent rolls its purling waters into the ocean, called

SCALBY MILL.



Parties very frequently visit this retreat, and

in the verdant and shady arbours of the neat and tastefully cultivated garden, enjoy a refreshing and delicious luxury of tea and cakes, which have acquired some celebrity with visitors. The prospect from the tea arbour is exceedingly fine,—the bold cliff of the Castle, rising perpendicularly from the main, seems to tower above the ocean in solemn and imposing majesty. In visiting Sealby Mill, it is best to take a boat from the south sands, as it affords an opportunity of seeing the lofty castle rock to advantage; and then the party may return along the sands, or by the Whitby road.

To those fond of rural retirement, and the enjoyment of the shady bower and romantic dell, we advise a visit to a wild and beautiful valley, not more than a mile to the north of Scarborough, called Barrow-cliff plantation, the property of John Woodall, Esq. One side of the cliff is planted with various ornamental trees; and numerous walks conduct the rambler along the side of the hill, whilst a gentle stream of pellucid water murmurs at the bottom. The visitor should go down the Whitby road, and enter the arch at Peaseholm house, and keep to the left road till he arrives at one end of the wood. He may return, if disposed, by way of Falsgrave.

A favourite resort to the south of Scarborough is

CARNELIAN BAY.

The distance is about three miles along the coast. It is the great haunt of pebble hunters; and when the tide is down, and the weather fine, multitudes of all ages and descriptions, with bags, baskets, &c., may be seen hurrying along, or busily engaged, in exploring the sands for these hidden treasures. The exercise is not only amusing, but largely contributes to health; yet care should be taken always to select a day for a trip to this Bay when it is high water at seven or eight o'clock in the morning, then there will be plenty of time for amusement or exercise. The parties may return the same way, or ascend the cliff and proceed to Scarborough by the Bridlington road. The principal pebbles found here, are moss-agates, carnelians, and jaspers. The latter are abundant on the shore.



RIDES TO THE SOUTH.

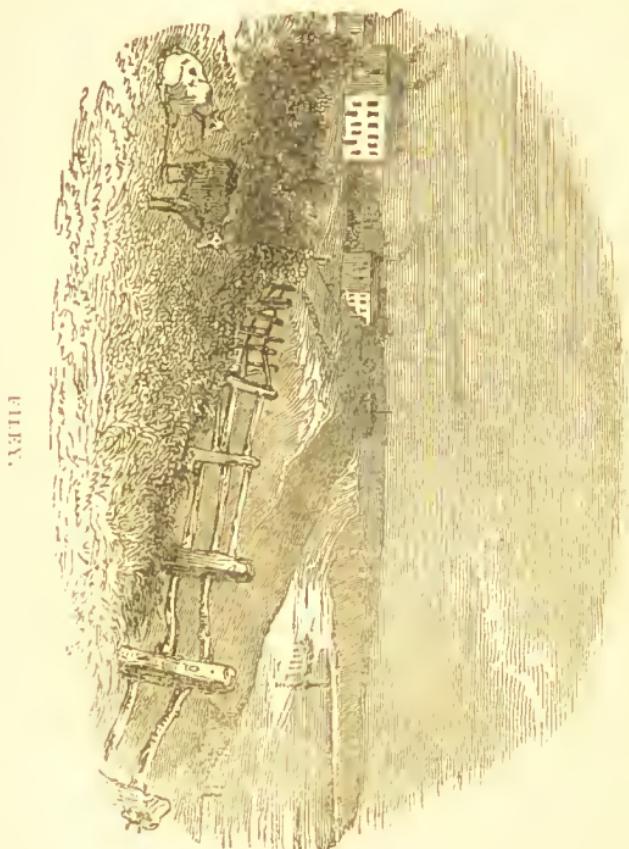
ITHERTO we have confined our attention to Scarborough and its immediate vicinity; we propose now to take a wider circle, and to present to our readers, a brief description of whatever is interesting and worthy of notice within its range. Some of these will repay inspection. Let our readers set off for the south, or in other words, accompany us up the Bridlington road, and we will point out to them every object of interest between Scarborough and Bridlington. About three miles on the road, when descending Cayton Cliff, from which Scarborough is now supplied with the purest water, the reservoir of which may be observed on the east side of the Bridlington road, one mile and a half from Scarborough, on a level considerably higher than the summit of every house in the town; the village of Cayton is seen, at the distance of about a mile to the west, but it is entirely destitute of his-

torieal assoeiations, except the Church, which has a very aneient poreh, and several monuments.

In the course of another mile, Lebberston is passed, a village which will be seen to the right, and of some antiquity, as it is mentioned in Doomsday book, by the name of *Ledbeston*. In the same record is mentioned another village about a mile further on, called Gristhorpe. The name is evidently of Saxon origin, but its chief interest to visitors arises from its being the locality of an aneient tumulus, whieh, when opened eleven years ago, rewarded the explorers with a rude oak coffin, the trunk of a tree, eontaining the perfect skeleton of an aneient Briton. The latter is now deposited in a case in the Searborough Museum, and its eoffin (for perhaps nearly 2,000 years) is also shown to visitors, at the entrance of the building; Dr. James Johnson, in his very able work on the English Spas, has given an interesting description of it, and has styled it the "lion of the Museum, and one of the greatest euriosities of the country." The field in whieh the tumulus was opened lies a little to the left hand of the road, just before deseending the hill whieh leads to the village. At a distanee of about seven miles and a half from Searborough, is the improving town of

FILEY.

It stands upon the cliffs of a majestic bay, which is terminated on the south by the lofty promontory of Flamborough, and on the north by



a singular ridge of rocks, called Filey bridge, or provincially "Filey-brig." The name is probably of Saxon origin, and is mentioned in the great

Norman record as *Faclac*.¹ Camden gives a singular account of its etymology:—"As the shore winds itself back from hence, a thin slip of land (like a small tongue thrust out) shoots into the sea, such as the old English called *File*: from which the little village of Filey takes its name."

Upon the correctness of this we offer no opinion, beyond remarking, that explanations have been given quite as probable as those furnished by this antiquary. The town is singularly situated in two ridings of the county, the church, an ancient and interesting edifice, being in the north, and the town in the east, a deep ravine separating the one from the other. Filey, already a delightful and attractive spot, possesses every facility for improvement, and bids fair to become a place of considerable celebrity. It contains many good lodging houses and an excellent hotel. Another large hotel and boarding house, and several new lodging houses have been erected during the past year. Other improvements are in contemplation. Its sands are, beyond question, the finest on the east coast, and extend for a distance of five miles. The cliffs are lofty, and very curiously indented, and contain many relics of a former world, especially in the Speeton clay.

¹ Still pronounced by the natives, "Fah-lah."

Its natural ridge of rocks, which extends about half a mile into the sea, is perfectly dry at low water, and affords to the visitor a delightful promenade, from which he has a fine view of Scarborough and its venerable Castle, towering in grandeur to the north, the ocean rolling its waters at his feet, and stretching to the east till it appears to unite with the horizon, whilst to the south, Flamborough rears its majestic head.

At the top of the cliff on the north of the town, and overlooking the sea, there exists also a mineral spring, possessing aperient and tonic properties. It has been covered in, and close to it some neat alcoves erected, commanding a most beautiful prospect.¹ The cliffs here are about 250 feet in height, and face to the north. The approach is from the south by a footpath which ascends gradually from the sands. It has now become a favourite place of resort to the visitors of Filey. A broad walk has also been formed at the top of the sea wall erected by the late Mr. Osbaldeston, affording a pleasant promenade when the tide is too high to allow walking on the sands; and the Bridge, Flambrough Head,

¹ A steel engraving of this place has been published, and may be had of the keeper of the Spa, or the publisher of this work.

Speeton Cliffs, and other neighbouring places are never failing sources of enjoyment to the lover of the sublime and beautiful.

A little to the north of the town the sands are strewed with pebbles, among which we may mention the agates as being particularly numerous and fine, whilst the whole neighbourhood is rich in objects claiming the attention of the geologist.

A railway connecting Filey with Scarborough and York was opened in October, 1846, and it is expected that the one from Hull and Burlington to Filey, now in progress will be completed during the present year.

Parties visiting Filey from Scarborough, might if the day was fine and the sea calm, go by boat, and return by one of the evening trains. Two miles and a half from Filey, and about midway between Scarborough and Burlington is

HUNMANBY.

The seat of Admiral Mitford. This beautiful village was anciently a market-town; but it has long ceased to be so, probably from its proximity to Scarborough and Burlington. The Manor-house is an ancient structure, surrounded by spacious gardens, and sheltered from the north by an old wood, upon an elevated site called Cas-

tle-hill, ornamented with many recent and flourishing plantations. A beautiful lodge has lately been erected, a little south of the village, on the Bridlington road, which so much resembles an ancient building, that the traveller is almost sure to be imposed upon at first sight.

The parish church has lately undergone considerable repairs, especially the interior, which has been completely renovated, and much beautified and improved; chiefly through the liberality and exertions of the patron, Admiral Mitford; the Rev. R. M. Taylor, Vicar; and other parishioners and friends. It stands nearly at the entrance of the village. In the north side of the chancel is a chaste and elegant monument, exhibiting a full length figure of Piety, with a palm branch in her hand, resting her foot upon a skull, and leaning pensively on an urn. There is an inscription on a broad pediment below, recording the deaths of several of the name of Osbaldeston. Over the central arches of the church, there are eleven distinct shields, in which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the Lords of the Manor, from a period soon after the conquest. The Vicarage-house, which has been much improved, by the late Vicar, Archdeacon Wrangham, is near the church.

At no great distance from Hunmanby, the traveller will reach the top of the wolds, at the well known Inn, the Dotterel, so called from the flight of rare birds of that name which visit the neighbouring wold twice a year. Here a most extensive prospect opens to his view, in every state of culture, from the wild sheep-walks, covered with furze, to the well managed aeres, adorned with the rich and golden harvest.

At the Dotterel, the road turns off to the celebrated headland of Flambrough, through the village of Speeton, the cliffs of which, with those of the neighbouring village of Reighton, are distinguished for their fossil remains.

FLAMBROUGH

Is about nineteen miles from Scarborough, and five from Burlington, and is one of the most remarkable places on the coast. At one time it was probably of some note, but it is now chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The reader may be pleased with Camden's description of it in his time, as well as his conjecture as to the etymology of its name:—“This little promontory, which by its bending forms the bay of Bridlington, is commonly called Flambrough Head; but by the Saxon authors Flamburg; who write, that Ida,

the Saxon who first subdued these parts, landed here, and his name, given by the bards, was *Flamndwin*, or the Firebrand. Some think it took its name from a watch-tower, in which were lights for the direction of ships, for the Britons still retain the provincial word *Flam*; and the mariners paint this place with a flaming head in the sea-charts. Others are of opinion, that this name came into England out of Angloen, in Denmark, the ancient seat of the Angli; there being a town called Flamsburgh, from which they think the English gave it that name, as the Gauls (according to Livy) named Mediolanum, which they had left, in Gaul; and a little village in this promontory is called Flambrough, which gave origin to the noble family of Constables, by some derived from the Laeies, Constables of Chester."

The village itself presents but little to interest the stranger. There is one ruin at the west end, which has all the appearance of an old tower, and from the many irregular mounds of earth about it, and scattered portions of masonry which are occasionally discovered, it is probably only the centre or a part of a more extensive structure. For centuries it has been called *Danes' Tower*; but though it is probable the Danes may have

landed here, neither history nor tradition supply us with any date from which we may infer the period of its erection. The church is old and ruinous, and contains an inscription on a brass plate, to the memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable, Knt., who commanded the left wing of the English army at Flodden Field.

About a mile to the eastward of the town stand the ruins of the ancient Light-house; a new one having been erected in 1806, nearer to the point of the promontory. The height of this building, from the base to the summit, is eighty-five feet, and from the level of the sea, two hundred and fifty feet. The lantern contains three frames, with seven large lamps and reflectors in each, making altogether twenty-one. The lights revolve horizontally, by clock-work, and one of them is red, as a distinction from the others. These lights may be seen from Scarborough, and, on a clear night, at a distance of thirty miles at sea.

But however scarce of interest Flambrough itself may be, the vicinity presents much which will repay the excursion. We shall with as much brevity as possible, advert to these.

The *Cliffs* are of the most imposing grandeur, and rise perpendicularly from a hundred to a

hundred and fifty yards in height. The head is a magnifieent objeet, and is said, by Bigland, to be one of the greatest euriosities the kingdom ean boast of. The cliffs are eomposed ehiefly of limestone, of a dazzling whiteness. But it is not merely the grand and stupendous in these barriers to the sea's eneroaelment, which strike the beholder, but they are literally teeming with life. Upon the ledges of the roeks, numberless multitudes of sea-fowl, of almost every variety, and some of them distinguished by a beautiful and brilliant plumage, lay their eggs, and rear their young. From April to August, a visit to this plaee is one of the finest and most imposing sights a visitor ean behold. The late Mr. Hinderwell thus deseribes it:—"To those who delight in the wild, the grand, and the sublime, it affords a high gratification, to view from the sea, in calm weather, this immense region of birds, and the diversified seenes of this stupendous residenee. At the report of a gun, the feathered inhabitants are instantly in motion. The eye is almost dazzled with the waving of innumerable wings, brightened with the rays of the sun, and the ear stunned with the elamour of a thousand diseordant notes. The dissonanee of tone, resounding in the air from sueh a vast eolleetion,

accompanied by the solemn roar of the waves, dashing against the rocks, and the reverberation from the caverns, form a concert altogether extraordinary, which affects the mind with unusual sensations." This is true; but no description can give an adequate conception of the reality. The writer will never forget the emotions which were produced in his own mind when sailing past: he beheld the air, the sea, and the cliffs filled and covered with birds. It seems as though, from every cliff and bay in our sea-girt isle, the feathered inhabitants of the ocean had gathered in one general assembly, and were uniting in one grand chorus, as we sailed amongst them.

Besides these, there are some caverns which will repay inspection. These are known as *Robin Lyth's Hole*, the *Dove Cot*, and *Kirk Hole*. Boatmen are generally on the sea-shore, ready to guide the visitor into these caverns, and to shew them all that is worthy of their notice. The limits of this publication forbid more than a brief description of one of them. We select *Robin Lyth's Hole*, because it is the most extensive, and, upon the whole, the most magnificent. The origin of this appellation, like most others lost in the darkness of antiquity, has employed

the ingenuity of the common people. Some say Robin was a poor mariner, who found safety from the tempest in this retreat; others invest him with all the attributes of those celebrated characters who, in these times, made the sea their dominion, and preyed upon all who came within their reach. The cavern has two openings, one from the land, and the other from the sea. The former is low and narrow, and gives admission but to a little light, so that the visitor, for some time, has to grope his way; but this is advantageous, and aids considerably in producing an effect. Gradually the darkness seems to retire, and discloses to him a magnificent dome, resting on pillars upon a solid floor of rock, almost level, and the sides and arch adorned with the most rich and brilliant colours. From the floor, the opening to the sea forms a noble vista, and the murmur of the waves, breaking upon the rocks, tend, with the grandeur of the scene, to give a deep feeling of awe to the mind. Man feels his own littleness when surrounded with these proofs of creative power and majesty.

The *Dove Cot* is the resort of the rock-pigeon, which breed here in great numbers; and *Kirk Hole* is probably so called, from the tradition that it extends to the church. To the west, on the

road to Burlington, are the singular remains of some aneient line of defence. Distant about five miles from this town is

BURLINGTON.

It is of some antiquity, and was formerly ealled Bridlington. The town itself possesses but little to attract the attention of the stranger, but the ehureh presents the remains of a once noble strueture. It was founded as early as the reign of Henry I, by Walter de Gaunt, and was dedicated to the Virgin and St. Nicholas. It belonged to the blaek Canons, of the order of St. Austin. Originally it had two towers at the west end, but they are now demolished to a level with the nave. The only remains whieh attest its aneient splendour, are the west end, and a beautiful entrance on the north side, which will repay inspection. The priors possessed many immunitiess and ample possessions, and at the dissolution had an annual revenue of £682 13s. 8d. A mile further is the *Quay*, situated in the recess of a magnificent bay, and affording accommodations for those who visit it for bathing. It is healthy, and possesses many attractions for those who prefer quiet and retirement.

RIDES TO THE NORTH.

E invite our reader to accompany us in an excursion to the north of Scarborough. Taking the Whitby road, we pass through Burniston and Cloughton, villages of no importance, excepting that the latter is supposed to be the site of a British village, near which some remains have been found, and to the left of the road for an excellent quarry, whence the stone was brought for the erection of the Castle. A mile or two beyond this, the visitor will be repaid by an inspection of the beauties of

HAYBOURN WYKE,

a wild and romantic valley, the property of John Woodall, Esq., about one mile and a half beyond Cloughton. Great skill and taste have been exercised in the improvement; and art combined with nature, has rendered this one of those spots which must be visited, fully to be appreciated; and which no language can adequately describe. It combines almost everything which can gratify the eye, and give pleasure to a mind capable of enjoying the beauties of nature in her wild and

most imposing forms. In the same locality, and at a distance of about seven miles and a half from Scarborough is

STAINTON-DALE,

through whieh the road passes to Robin Hood's Bay, and remarkable chiefly as having been given by king Stephen to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had also an establishment at Scarborough. Their institution here was annexed to the Commandery of the Holy Trinity of Beverley; whieh, like the other commanderies or convents of these Knights, was subject to the grand prior of the Order in London. The hospital of the Knights, in Stainton Dale, was at a house called the Old Hall, near which they had a chantry, at a place called the Old Chapel. An adjoining eminence is named Bell-hill, being a place where the Knights, or servants, were wont to ring a bell and blow a horn every evening, at twilight, to direct travellers and strangers to their hospitable mansion.

Beyond this, leading to Robin Hood's Bay is the Peak and Stoup Brow, the sites of extensive alum works. They are remarkably elevated, the latter being 893 feet above the level of the sea. Raven-hill Hall, late the seat of the Rev. R. C.

Willis, with most romantie hanging gardens and terrae crowns the summit. On many aeeounts they are worth the attention of the stranger. Few appearanees in nature are more awfully grand than the view from Stoup Brow, when a thick fog is rising from the sea. The spectator looks down into an immense abyss, where he can discover neither bottom nor boundaries; the sea being entirely eoneealed, and the mist aseending in prodigious volumes, often as blaek as the shades of night, and seeming to threaten a deluge of rain. They rise suddenly, and frequently disperse in a short time. From this lofty eminenee the road deseends to the sands, whieh can only be crossed when the tide is low, to enter

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.

This singularly romantie place is allowed on all hands to derive its name from that eelebrated outlaw, Robin Hood, who lived in the time of Riehard I, and is said to have retired here, as to a place of safety, from the various military parties which were sent out to take him. Tradition has preserved, as usual, many wonderful exploits about this extraordinary man. Upon the adjaeent moor are two little hills, a quarter of a mile asunder ealled "the Butts," where he was supposed to

have exercised his men to shoot with the long bow. One of them, however, was opened in the year 1771, and was found to contain human bones, a proof that they have been sepulchral. The exploits of this intrepid freebooter, transmitted through successive generations, have frequently amused us in the days of our youth. Stowe, the old historian, gives the following account of him :—“The said Robert entertained a hundred tall men, and good archers, and such spoils and thefts as he got ; upon whom, four hundred, were they ever so strong, durst not give the onset. He suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested. Poor men’s goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with that which he got from rich abbeys, and the houses of rich earls. Maior, the historian blameth him for his rapine and theft ; but of all thieves he affirmeth him to be the prince, and the most gentle thief.”

His tomb, as reported, is still to be seen at Kirklees, on the river Calder, in this county, with the following epitaph :—

“Here undernead dis laid stean,
Lais Robert Earl of Huntingdon ;
Nea ar eiver az hie sa geud,
An pipl kauld him Robin Heud.
Lick utlaws hi an his men,
Vil England niver si agen.

Obit 24. kal. Decembris 1247.”

Of the present appearance of the town, a lively tourist has given us the following description :— “No place of human abode can be conceived more wild in its appearance than this village, where the tidy little edifices of the fishermen are perched, like the nests of the sea-gulls, among the cliffs. The communication from one street to another, in some places, is so entirely cut off, that access is obtained by a plank bridge, thrown over a gully. Every individual dwelling is characteristic of the neatness of a seafaring proprietor—him whom early habit has taught the true principles of the economy of space, and to whom the contrast of rough and perilous hours abroad, the more endears the delights of home. Among such a population, I had no reason to repent my visit. Such is the precarious position of many of the houses among the craggy eminences, that one is inclined to wonder they have not long since been washed away. Twenty years ago, a considerable number were abandoned, and afterwards actually swept off by the waves; and now the sea has undermined the rocks in many places to such a degree, that, with an in-shore swell, the sound of the rumbling waters resembles a distant discharge of artillery.” From the Bay to

WHITBY

is about six miles. The town is situated upon the river Esk, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The town is of great antiquity, and was no doubt near a Roman station.¹ It suffered much from the incursions of the Danes, and in the year 867 was entirely destroyed by them. It is closely and irregularly built, though great improvements have lately removed some of these inconveniences. It was some years ago more distinguished for its trade than at present; this from various causes, having lately declined considerably. But the principal object of interest to the visitor is the venerable ruin of its once celebrated Monastery. This is a great attraction, and a careful investigation of it will be amply repaid. The Abbey of Streonshalh (or Whitby,) was founded by Oswy, king of Northumberland, about 659, and his daughter Elfleda was the second Abbess. St. Hilda the first Abbess, was, according to Bede, "nobly born, being the daughter of Henrick, nephew to king Edwin, with which king she embraced the faith and mysteries of Christ, at the preaching of Pauline, the first bishop of the Northumbrians,

¹ Dunus sinus, or Dunsley Bay.

of blessed memory, and preserved the same undefiled, till she obtained the full enjoyment thereof in Heaven.”¹ The monastery was probably desolated at the conquest, but rose soon after to greater splendour, by the efforts of its patron. Our want of space forbids any detail of these events, but the reader will find an abundance of interesting materials in the History, or the Picture of Whitby, by Dr. Young. This noble building is rapidly decaying. The whole western wing in December, 1763, was thrown down, though supported by at least twenty strong gothic pillars; and a few years ago the beautiful tower met with the same fate, from a similar cause, a heavy gale of wind.

The coast around Whitby abounds with fossil remains, some of the most splendid of the Saurians in the kingdom having been found here. The Museum, where many valuable specimens of extinct races are deposited, will repay the trouble of inspection, and the visitor if he has time will be delighted with a trip by rail down Eskdale to Pickering, and from the latter place he may join the Railway to Scarborough.

¹ Young's History of Whitby, where an account of her death may be seen.

RIDES TO THE WEST.



NE of the most charming rides which the visitor can take, is through Ayton, and round by Haekness and Sealby, of which we shall give a brief description.

EAST AND WEST AYTON.

These villages are about five miles from Scarborough, upon the York road, and are separated from each other by the river Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. On the north side of West Ayton, in a pleasant field, which gently slopes to the edge of the river, stands an ancient building. It once belonged to the Eures or Evers, and was their fortified residence in these parts. The family was distinguished, and several members of it, at various periods, filled some of the highest stations in the kingdom. From West Ayton, the road turns up a most beautiful valley, called the Forge Valley, from the remains of a forge, erected for the manufacture of Iron. The scenery is wild and majestic, and, in autumn presents one of the most imposing sights, when nature, throw-

ing off her livery of green, tints the trees with almost every variety of colour. A poet says —

“Here stretch'd harmonious, crown'd with pendent groves,
Two giant hills contract the arch of heav'n,
Till in the vale, the bright ethereal train,
In noon-tide glory rise. Between their feet,
Slow winds the river, which a green parterre,
Sprinkled with daisies, skirts. Contiguous groves
Up the twin steeps begin their arduous march,
In Nature's ranks, and, shade supporting shade,
Climb to the skies. Grotesquely rural here
Is ev'ry prospect, rural ev'ry sound,
Each odour rural; calm too, as the swains,
Here do ambition's eonjur'd passions sleep.
Where are ye, toils? ye fears, ye troubles, where?
Whilst this recess unfolds us? Banish'd, lost,
And a new world is found — a world of peace!
Smooth flows the stream along the flow'ry banks,
While the finny tribes heave their sealey lengths,
Be-dropt with burnish'd crimson, jet, and gold,
Above the glassy plain. Meantime the groves
Are rapture all; for not a bough but boasts
Some feather'd harmonist, that, there eoneal'd,
Attunes his lays to love, or, kindly sweet,
Soothes the long labours of his brooding mate.
Note answers note, and song resounds for song,
Echo still Prattling o'er, with voicee distinct,
Each burst of joy, and ev'ry dying air.” —

Scarborough, a Poem.

The Derwent, which rises in the high moors above Hackness, rolling its pellucid waters through this sequestered vale, is a fine trout stream. This fish abounds here, and numbers of anglers resort to this place to enjoy their fascinating sport. Formerly it was open to all, but during



HACKNESS.

the year 1839, the “**DERWENT ANGLERS’ CLUB**” was formed, in order to preserve the fish. It includes most of the landed proprietors in the neighbourhood, and many respectable residents of Scarborough. James Cooper, Esq., of Hutton Buscel, is the Secretary ; and from him, or Mr. Hopwood, Ironmonger, of Scarborough, tickets may be obtained, which allow gentlemen, under certain regulations, binding likewise upon members of the Club, to fish in the stream.

The Forge Valley opens into others, which conduct the visitor to the delightful village of

HAKNESS.

Mason has described this enchanting spot with a poet’s feelings : —

“ We crossed a pleasant valley, rather say,
A nest of sister-vales, o’erhung with hills
Of varied form and foliage ; every vale
Had its own proper brook, the which it hugg’d
In its green breast, as if it fear’d to lose
The treasur’d crystal. You might mark the eourse
Of this cool rill, more by the ear than eye ;
For though they oft would to the sun unfold
Their silver as they pass’d, t’was quickly lost :
And ever did they murmur. On the verge
Of one of these clear streams, there stood a cell,
O’ergrown with ivy ; near to which,
On a fall’n trunk that bridg’d the little brook,
A hermit sat. Of him we ask’d the name
Of that sweet valley, and he call’d it **HAKNESS.**”

In the dark ages of Monachism, as the poet intimates, a cell was founded here, to which the Lady Hilda, Abbess of Whitby, retired to spend the close of her life. This event is perpetuated still, in an inscription in the church. We shall give a copy of it, as it may prove amusing to our readers:—“This servant of Christ, the Abbess Hilda, whom all who knew her called ‘Mother,’ for her singular piety and grace, was not only an example of good life to such as lived in her monastery, but also afforded occasion of reformation to many that lived at a distance; to whom the fame of her virtue and integrity was brought. By her own example, she admonished all persons to serve God dutifully while in perfect health; and likewise to praise, and humbly return Him thanks, when under adversity or bodily infirmity. Her life was a light of example to all who desired to live well. She died, A.D. 680, aged 66; having lived 33 years, most nobly and royally, in a secular habit.”

The Church which is a very ancient fabric, with a fine spire, stands at such a distance as to contrast finely with the stately mansion, and contains other monuments worth the inspection of the visitor. One, by Chantry, erected by George Johnstone, Esq., to the memory of his amiable

lady, sister to the present worthy Baronet, is considered a fine specimen of the genius of this celebrated artist.

The late Sir Richard V. B. Johnstone built the very elegant and modern mansion here, which has been lately enlarged by his son, the present Baronet. Spacious gardens are laid out with great taste, on the southern declivity of the hill, directly facing the mansion, and overlooking the vale. The greenhouses display a great and splendid variety of exotic plants and flowers, to which the southern aspect of the situation is extremely favourable. The pleasure-grounds are beautiful, and the approach from them to the garden is over the arch-way, which is represented in the engraving. The proprietor of this rural paradise, with a liberality not very common, allows access to respectable individuals; and numbers visit the gardens, year after year, not only with undiminished, but with increased pleasure.

“ HACNESS, lov'd retreat,
That eirel'd round with guardian hills, that lav'd
With gen'rous streams, that cheer'd with spacious meads
Of flow'r bespangl'd green, that nobly crown'd
With pensile groves, arrests the sons of taste,
And bursts upon the eye, complete in ev'ry charm.”

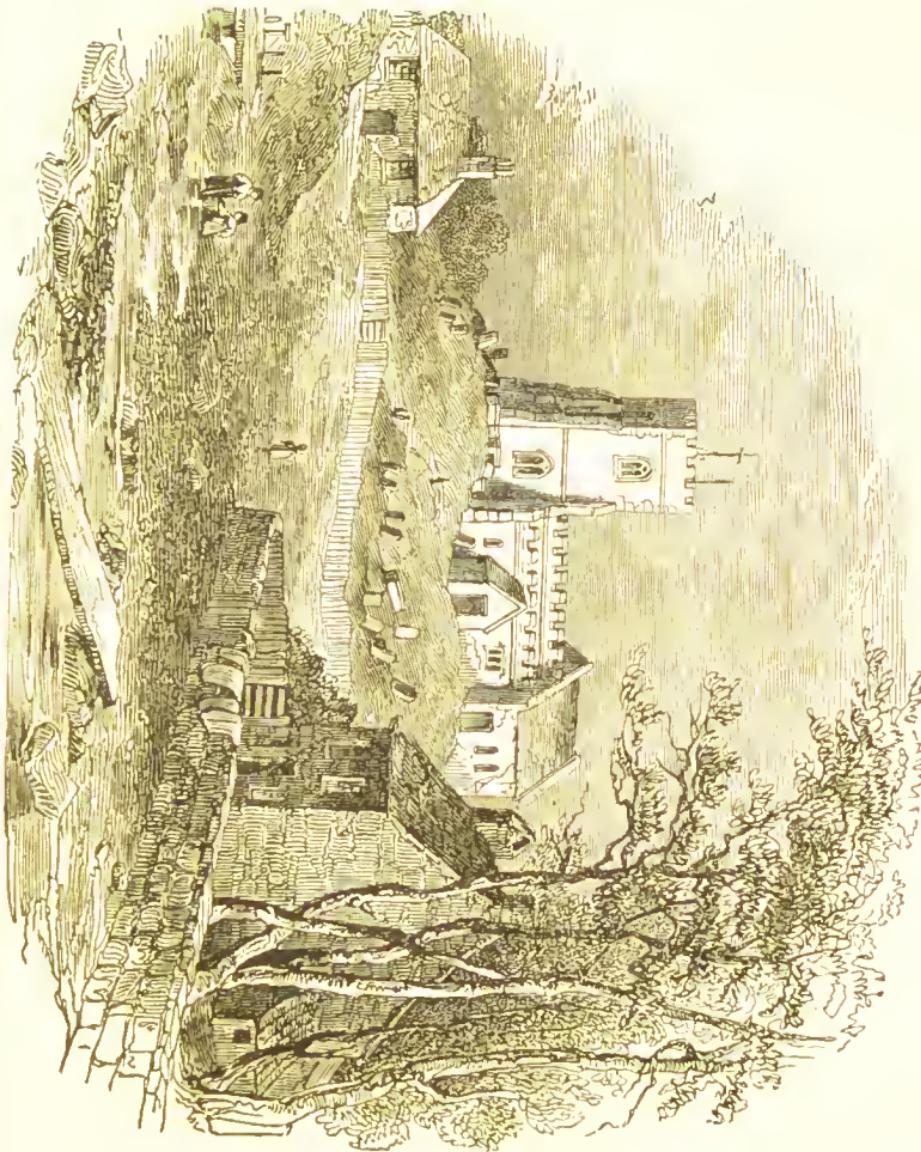
In the ascent from this charming vale, the road lies along the edge of a glen, the sides of

which are adorned with lofty trees, which contribute largely to the beauty and effect of the whole scene. After reaching the top of this hill, and advancing along its summit for some distance, the visitor begins to descend Harebrow. From this point, a noble view of Scarborough Castle, the coast, and the ocean presents itself; and this, with the country, for some miles, spread before him, forms a delightful and most picturesque panorama. In the midst of this stands the village of

, SCALBY,

about three miles distant from Scarborough. It is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in Doomsday Book, with various other places in the district. Its situation is beautiful, being surrounded by bold and varied scenery. The church stands upon an eminence near the Haemness road. It is a neat edifice, but of what age we cannot determine with any certainty. Formerly it was in the hands of the prior of Burlington, having been presented to that establishment by Eustace Fitz John, about the year 1150. At the dissolution of the monasteries, it was given to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, in whose gift it still remains. The first incumbent of whom there

SCALBY CHURCH.



is any record, was Master Henry Devon, who was inducted in 1238; and in 1662, the celebrated William Mompesson was instituted, and remained about three years. The living is a Vicarage, valued at £327 per year, and is now possessed by the Rev. James Sedgwick, M.A., brother to Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge.

The last route to whieh the attention of the visitor may be direeted, is by Seamer, and along the base of the Wolds, so as to return by Ayton and Falsgrave, to Scarborough. A short sketeh of the country, with what is interesting in the locality will now be presented.

SEAMER

is about four miles from Scarborough, and was at one time, no doubt, a town of considerable importance. Originally, a weekly market was held here; but after repeated litigations of the inhabitants of Scarborough, who bitterly complained of the injury it inflicted upon them, it was finally suppressed, in the reign of James I. There is an annual cattle and horse fair as well as a monthly market held here, whieh are much frequented. At one time, Seamer made a part of the extensive possessions of the Pereys; but was, in 1790, purchased from the Duke of Leeds,

by Joseph Denison, Esq., father of the present proprietor, William Joseph Denison, Esq., M.P. for Surrey.

Seamer is not mentioned in the Norman Record, but is thus referred to by Leland:—"A great upland town, having a large lake on the south west side of it, whence the town taketh name. I saw in the choir of the mean parish church there, a plain marble stone, with an epitaph in French, where were buried John Perey and John de Aton. The Manor place of the Percys, at the west end of the church yard, is large, but not a rieh building, the chapel in it only is well built. Thence a mile, by tolerably plain ground, and two miles more, in a vale inclined with steep hills on each side, to Seardeburgh."

The Manor-house mentioned by Leland, is now only a mass of shapeless ruins, and the church is without a tower. The interior of this strueture is embellished by several beautiful monuments, of whieh our spaee will only admit the notice of those erected to the memory of Mrs. Boutflower, the lady of a former lamented Viear; and others plaed there, in remembrance of branches from the respectable Searborough families of Woodall, Wilson, and Wharton.

An insurreetion broke out in this town in the reign of Edward VI. Three or four of the inhabitants being dissatisfied with the religious changes taking place, rose in rebellion ; and, after assembling some 3000 persons, committed various depredations ; but the active and merciful policy of the government soon quelled it.

From Seamer, the road passes, for some distance along the valley, until it approaches the base of the wolds. Several villages here will attract attention, but too small to notice in this brief sketch, and from the road the visitor will have an extensive, richly varied, and striking landscape ; and should he be tempted to ascend some one of the paths which lead up the steep sides of the hill, his prospect will become still more enlarged and beautiful.

A few miles further, in a fine opening of the wolds, is the mansion of Sir T. Legard, Bart. at

GANTON.

The hall is not seen from the road, being surrounded with noble trees, and embosomed in a beautiful opening of the hills. The traveller can see the spire of the church, towering above the foliage of the pleasure grounds. This structure contains several monuments, commemorative of

different members of this ancient and highly respectable family.

The Le Gard family which is of Norman extraction, became possessed of the Lordship of Anlaby near Hull, about the year 1000; but at what precise time any branch of it settled at Ganton, is not certain—probably about 1550. In 1660, John Legard, Esq., was made a Baronet, by Charles II. At that time he represented the Borough of Scarborough in Parliament.

Beyond Ganton, about two miles, is Sherburn, a small town, mentioned by Leland “as fruitful of grass and corn, but little or no wood. The Earl of Saresbyri (Salisbury) was Lord of Sherburn; and king Riehard III had it by Ann, his wife.” Here the road may be taken across the low moors, or what are called earrs, to

BROMPTON.

This village is about eight miles from Scarborough, upon the York road, and is pleasantly situated. Though now obscure, yet it occupies a place of some importance in the early annals of this country. It is said that the Northumbrian kings had a residence here. This is supposed to receive corroboration, from the foundations of ancient buildings, which are still visible, and of

some extent, upon an eminence called Castle Hill. It was surrounded with pines, some years ago, by the predecessor of the present worthy proprietor. Brompton is moreover celebrated as the birth-place of John de Brompton a benedictine monk, who resided at Whitby Abbey for upwards of twenty years. He was a man of considerable genius, and accounted the most profound scholar of his age. His history still remains, in the form of a chronicle, beginning with the arrival of St. Augustine, the monk, in 558, and ending at the death of Richard I.

Here also is the mansion of the Cayleys. This family is of great respectability, and was originally from Norfolk. As early as the seventh of John, Adam de Caili is mentioned; and from this personage the succession is clearly traced. The first Baronet was created in 1661. This village is pleasantly situated, and the estate has been greatly improved by Sir Geo. Cayley, Bart., the present possessor. The church is a neat building and contains several monuments of the Cayley family. A mile nearer to Scarborough is

WYKEHAM.

In entering this village from Scarborough, on the right, near to a modern well built Inn, stands

a ruin. It is supposed to be the remains of an ancient chapel, which was dedicated to St. Helen. Burton thus notices it:—"In the year 1321 (the fifteenth of Edward II.), John de Wyeham erected a chapel here, on the site of the church of All Saints, (which was taken down, being ruinous and decayed,) and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Helen. The said John de Wycham having the king's license, granted by charter, dated 20th June, 1321, to dame Isabel, the prioress, and to the convent, the annual stipend of twelve mares in silver, and several parcels of land for procuring and sustaining two perpetual chaplains and their successors, daily to celebrate divine service in the said chapel, for the soul of its founder, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased; which ordination was confirmed by William, Archbishop of York, 20th July, 1323."

Wykeham was also celebrated, at one time, for its abbey; but only slight remains, at present, attest its locality. A part of the north-east wall, which separates the burying-place of the venerable chapel from the garden of the mansion-house, are the only vestiges of this sacred edifice. It was founded and endowed by Pain Fitz-Osbert de Wyeham, about the year 1153 (the eighteenth of the reign of Stephen), for nuns of the Cister-

eian order, and dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Helen.

Near this site, stands the elegant mansion of the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, long designated “Wykeham Abbey,” in reference to the olden times. It is a spaeious strueture, surrounded with plantations, judieiously arranged, and whieh, with the extensive and varied prospects from the hall, render the landscape eminently attractive.

HUTTON BUSCEL

is about six miles from Scarbrough, and an equal distanee from the last named place and West Ayton (previously described in this volume). It stands very pleasantly on the side and top of a hill, which runs parallel with the road. It is of high antiquity, and was granted by the Conqueror, to one of his followers of that name. “Reginald Buscel, his son, married Aliee, the sister of William, the Abbot of Whitby; and at the time of his marriage, gave the church of Hotun, which his father had built, to the monastery of Whitby; and Allan, the son of Reginald after his father’s death, in the year 1127, eonfirmed the same, by charter, to the church of St. Peter and St. Hilda, at Whitby, and to the Monks performing divine serviee there, for a perpetual alms for the

soul of his father, Reginald Buseel, and of his mother Aliee de Perey, and for the souls of all his ancestors, and for himself and his heirs, &c."

The estate belonged to George Osbaldeston, Esq., who had an elegant mansion and extensive grounds here; but it has been purchased by the Hon. Marmaduke Langley. The church stands near the hall, but is not old; no doubt it stands upon the site of a former one. It contains some monuments, one especially to the memory of Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, Bishop of London, who died in 1761. The ride from hence to Ayton is pleasant, and is surrounded principally we believe by the property of Lady Hewley's Trustees, forming part of her charitable bequests to the support of poor ministers among Protestant Dissenters.

Thus we have briefly pointed out whatever is likely to interest the stranger, within a considerable distance of Scarborough; and though we are not surrounded with views of magnificent and splendid structures, yet nature, in much of her vastness and grandeur, meets us in almost every direction. She speaks to our noblest feelings, and would awaken our purest emotions. Her voice is heard in the breeze or the storm; she charms us in "the diapason of the deep;" in a

wild yet solemn anthem, swelling the note of praise; whilst her loveliest beauties are frequently revealed in those glorious sun-ssets often witnessed here. How varied, how beautiful, how sublime, the light and shade of the scenery around us ! Are the feelings of that man to be envied, who from the summit of the Mount, with a cloudless sky, and the vast prospet of sea and land, the former crowded with swelling sails, the latter clothed with verdure and decked with beauty, does not confess his soul exalted by the surrounding seene!— nay, who would not feel realized the exquisite sentiment of the immortal MILTON—

“These are Thy glorious works, Parent of good !
Almighty ! Thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair: Thyself how wondrous then !
Unspeakable ! who sitt’st above these heav’ns,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these Thy lowest works; yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and pow’r Divine.”



APPENDIX:

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT; MAGISTRATES; OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION, &c.

Members of Parliament.

SIR JOHN V. B. JOHNSTONE, BART.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR F. W. TRENCH, K.C.H.

Magistrates for the Borough.

ROBERT TINDALL, ESQUIRE, *Mayor.*

THE HONOURABLE EDMUND PHIPPS, *Recorder.*

Sir George Cayley, Bt., Samuel Standige Byron, William Harland, M.D., John Kelk, M.D., George Knowles, William Travis, M.D., William Bean Fowler, John Wharton, and Samuel Beswick, Esqrs.

Town Council.

Aldermen.—Robert Tindall, (*Mayor,*) James Tindall, George Mennell, William Bottomley, John Cornwall, and Francis Allanson.

Councillors.—Thomas Purnell, Thomas Weddell, John Wheldon, William Tinker, Joseph Tindall, Henry Foster, John Hesp, John T. Fox, William Lashley, William Bean, Allison Atkinson, Richard T. Morley, William Harland, M.D., William Wear, Henry Etherington, John Barry, George Dale Smith, and William Wood.

Town Clerk.—Mr. J. J. P. Moody.

Treasurer.—Mr. Robert Williamson.

Clerk of the Peace.—Mr. John R. Travis.

Registrar of the Court of Pleas., Mr. W. B. Coulson.

Clerk to the Magistrates.—Mr. E. S. Donner.

Judge of the County Court.—W. Raines, Esq.

Clerk.—Mr. W. B. Coulson.

Chief Police Officer.—Mr. R. Roberts.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

POOR LAW UNION.—*Chairman of the Board*—Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. *Deputy Chairman*, John Woodall, Esq. *Clerk and Superintendent Registrar*, Mr. E. S. Donner. *Registrars of Marriages*, Mr. Isaac Walshaw and Mr. A. G. Tyson. *Registrar of Births and Deaths, for the Borough District*, Mr. Isaac Walshaw. *Relieving Officer*, Mr. T. Dunkerley.

SAVINGS' BANK.—*President*, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. *Vice Presidents*, The Hon M. Langley, Sir T. Digby Legard, Bart., Sir George Cayley, Bart., W. J. Denison, Esq., M.P., Rev. M. H. Miller, M.A., Rev. R. Howard, M.A., Peter Murray, Esq., M.D., Thomas Mitchelson, Esq., R. Hill, Esq. *Treasurer*—John Woodall, Esq. *Secretary*—Mr. T. Smurwaite.

SCARBOROUGH PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—*President*, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. *Vice Presidents*, John Bury and John Dunn, Esqrs. *Treasurer*, John Woodall, Esq. *Secretary* Dr. J. T. Dunn. *Council*, Mr. Uppleby, Dr. Travis, Mr. John Cook, Mr. Wm. Rowntree, Mr. Leckenby, Mr. Theakston, and the Proprietary Shareholders. *Keeper of the Museum and Librarian*, Mr. John Williamson.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—*President*, J. C. Smart, Esq., M.D. *Vice Presidents*, Dr. J. T. Dunn and Mr. Andrew. *Secretaries*, Mr. John Edmond and Mr. William Spence. *Librarian*, Mr. Thomas Postgate.

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Branch of the York City & County Banking Company,
Newbrough Street, who draw upon Messrs. Barnett,
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C L I F F B R I D G E .

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Ditto for fourteen days	-	0	4	0
Ditto for one month	-	0	6	0
Ditto for the season	-	0	10	6
Servant's Ticket for a week	-	0	1	6
Ditto for fourteen days	-	0	2	0
Ditto for a month	-	0	3	0
Ditto for the season	-	0	5	0
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This is a weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday morning throughout the year. It contains a List of the Visitors. Published at 31, St. Nicholas Street, and may be had of all the Booksellers. Price 4d. stamped.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Any complaint under the cognizance of this body, should be referred to their Clerk, Mr. Thomas Smurwaite, Wine Merchant, Town Hall Vaults, Saint Nicholas' Street.



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OF
SCARBOROUGH.
1845.

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Ancient Roads & Dikes

Tumuli

Churches

Latitude of Scarbro' Church 54° 17' 40"

N^o Longitude 0° 24' 0"

SCALE
1 Mile

